



# Weekly Report

*the authoritative reference on Congress*

WEEK ENDING MAY 1, 1953

VOL. XI, NO. 18 -- PAGES 551-588

## THE ATOM AND INDUSTRY

**Congress Must Decide: Does Private Business  
Have A Role In Development Of Atomic Power?**

PAGES 551-557

**1954 Convention?  
Democrats Ponder**

PAGES 569-570

**Leaks To Reds In  
U.S. Trade Curtain**

PAGES 559-560

**PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY NEWS FEATURES**

*The Only News Bureau Exclusively Devoted To Congress*



# your congress this week

## Second Wind

The 83rd Congress could look back on lots of argument but little action during its first four months. Its biggest legislative job, to appropriate funds to run the government, still lay ahead -- only two money bills had so much as passed the House.

But there were signs the legislative mill would pick up speed. The Senate, long tied up on the coastal oil debate, cleared decks for other action, and the President handed Congress his proposal for new spending authority -- by subtracting it came to about \$64.4 billion. It usually takes a dozen bills to haul that much out of the treasury. But House Speaker Martin still was shooting for July 4 adjournment.

## Floor Action

**Interior**--The House by voice vote passed a \$406,130,343 appropriation to finance the Department of the Interior in fiscal 1954.

**Rent**--Senate passage sent to the White House a bill extending rent controls to July 31. The President signed the measure into Public Law 23.

**Cash**--A bill to bar lump payments to top government officials in lieu of unused vacation was approved by the House. Rep. Rees (R Kan.), bill sponsor, explained, "It's time these fellows got all four feet out of the feed trough."

**Tobacco**--The House, led by cotton state lawmakers, in effect told Maryland tobacco growers they could stew in their own juice and do without price supports for the 1952 crop. It rejected a bill that would have extended them price props even though most farmers concerned had voted against participating in the 1952 program.

## In The Committees

**Doctors**--The House Armed Services Committee approved a bill to extend the draft of doctors to July 1, 1955, with exemptions for prior service.

**King-making**--Sen. Smathers (D Fla.) testified for his resolution to eliminate nominating conven-

These stories are summarized from CQ's regular Weekly Report. For pages with more details, check Thumbnail Index, p. iii, inside back cover.

tions and select candidates in primaries. This would rob power from "a few haggling, ambitious back-room barons," said the Floridian.

**Atomic**--Government officials testified that a widespread hunt for uranium is being pressed and that the exploration program is working well despite conflicting laws.

**Immigration**--The House Immigration Subcommittee called for opinions on advisability of admitting an extra 240,000 aliens in the next two years, as requested by President Eisenhower.

**Housing**--Rep. Ayres (R Ohio) said hiking the interest rate from four to four and a half per cent on GI home loans and return of a "competitive market" would result in "a better deal" for veterans.

**Veto**--Congressmen testified in favor of legislation to give the President "item veto" powers on appropriation bills, so he could knock out details without disapproving an entire money bill.

**Bill of Health**--The Senate Banking Committee staff reported it found no undue influence in 58 loans granted during the last year by the once scandal-ridden RFC.

## Tariff Cuts--Pro, Con

A U.S. Chamber of Commerce convention endorsed a "trade, not aid" policy and called on the government to halt foreign economic aid. It favored trade agreements extension and tariff cuts.

But a spokesman for the Nationwide Committee of Industry, Agriculture and Labor on Import-Export Policy told a House reciprocal trade hearing that increased imports could bring "depression and disaster."

Copyright 1953

By Congressional Quarterly News Features

CQ WEEKLY REPORT--A publication issued every Friday by Congressional Quarterly News Features, 1156 19th St., N.W., Washington 6, D.C. (Phone STerling 3-8060) for newspapers, libraries, schools and individual subscribers. Library subscription rates beginning at \$50 annually. Subscription rate includes a quarterly cumulative Index, springback binders for convenience in filing and an annual clothbound ALMANAC.

All reproduction rights, including quotation, broadcasting and publication are reserved for editorial clients. Second rights also are reserved. Entered as second-class matter at the post office at Washington, D.C.

## STORY OF THE WEEK...

# THE ATOM AND INDUSTRY

Opening Atomic Power Field To Private Concerns Tops List Of Policy Problems Facing Congress; States' Grants For Civil Defense--Page 557

How soon is private industry going to get into the atomic business? That question is likely to be one of the hotly debated issues of the 83rd Congress.

Under the Atomic Energy Act of 1946, atomic energy is a government monopoly. But in recent months the Atomic Energy Commission, some Members of Congress and many industrialists have considered ways and means of modifying the Act to permit industrial development of atomic energy.

The AEC has adopted a policy, approved by President Eisenhower, intended "to create a wider opportunity for private investment" in building and operating atomic plants to produce electric power, an AEC official said April 8.

The President noted at his news conference April 23 that some modifications would be necessary in the 1946 Atomic Energy Act before industrial development of atomic power can get underway. It is the hope of everyone that something can be worked out, he said.

### AEC POLICY OUTLINE

That is also the view of Rep. W. Sterling Cole (R N.Y.), newly elected Chairman of Congress' Joint Committee on Atomic Energy. "It has long been my hope," he said April 2, "that it will be possible to move expeditiously toward release of knowledge of nuclear energy for use by atomic private industry."

The Joint Committee has asked the AEC to outline its new policy and recommendations in detail, and the AEC is expected to do so sometime in May. At that time or shortly thereafter AEC may also make some of its recommendations public.

Authorities say the following changes in the present law are necessary before the private industry can begin to make a real contribution toward the development of power from atomic energy.

The government must make available fissionable materials, on a loan, lease or sale basis, to private industry

### An Atomic Power Plant

An atomic power plant is essentially a nuclear reactor which replaces the conventional boiler in a steam power plant.

The reactor is a device to start, maintain and control a nuclear chain reaction, from which energy is extracted and utilized. It usually consists of slugs, bars or rods of uranium metal distributed in a geometrical pattern in a medium called a moderator. It depends for its operation upon the same atom-splitting, or fission process used in the atomic bomb.

But the atomic bomb releases tremendous amounts of energy in an explosion. The reactor maintains a controlled chain reaction in which atoms of uranium are split at predetermined rates.

As a considerable amount of heat is released when an atom is split, this heat must be removed continually or the temperature of the reactor will rise to dangerous heights. Coolants -- either liquid metal or water -- are used to keep down the temperature, and an intricate system of coolant tubes is threaded through the reactor to insure that it does not destroy itself. The heat thus removed is used to generate steam to drive turbines.

The nuclear reactor uses the same types of turbine and electrical generating equipment that are used in steam power plants.

Private industry must be given Congressional clearance before it can own atomic power plants

More information about atomic energy must be made available to private industry, without endangering the military security of the country. Data on atomic weapons will remain secret.

Atomic scientists have proved that atomic energy is a source of electric power.

British scientists have used atomic energy to heat buildings at Harwell, England. Small quantities of electric power have been produced by AEC reactors located

at Oak Ridge, Tenn., and in Idaho. But in these experiments costs have not been a factor. Unless costs can be brought down, atomic energy cannot become a major source of commercial power, as are coal, gas, oil and water. Many persons hold that the cost problem will never be solved so long as atomic energy is a government monopoly; that private industry, under the spur of competition, must solve it.

## Splitting The Atom

The fission process -- splitting the atom -- was discovered by German scientists in 1939. The first demonstration of nuclear fission took place at Stagg Field, Chicago, in 1942. By 1945 American scientists had developed the atomic bomb and it was dropped on the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki to speed the end of World War II.

In the past decade the overriding aim of this nation has been to keep ahead of first Germany and later Russia in the atomic weapons race. For this reason AEC has pushed the development of the reactor -- a device to initiate, maintain and control a nuclear chain reaction. The first AEC reactors were designed to produce plutonium, a vital ingredient in the production of atomic weapons. AEC is also building reactors to drive submarines with atomic energy and it is studying the possibilities of atomic-driven aircraft. It has built several reactors for research and development purposes.

AEC's only industrial power project was terminated in 1950. AEC planned to build a power-breeder reactor at Knolls Atomic Power Laboratory at Schenectady, N.Y. Here scientists hoped to experiment with "breeding," a theoretical possibility of producing more fissionable material -- or fuel -- than is actually consumed in the process. And they planned to explore the possibilities of using atomic energy as an industrial source of power.

## SUBMARINE TOOK PRECEDENCE

The Commission announced on April 14, 1950, however, that it was terminating the power and breeder project at Knolls. The decision was taken, according to Lawrence R. Hafstad, director of the Division of Reactor Development, AEC, to speed construction of an atomic-driven submarine for the U.S. Navy. "In view of the Navy's established requirement for submarine propulsion systems and the darkening international situation, it was decided ... not to attempt in the same experiment to combine breeding with an effort at economical power," Hafstad explained.

Hafstad said in an interview with editors of Chemical and Engineering News in September, 1952, that the AEC decision would not necessarily retard research in the use of atomic energy for industry. "Mobile military reactors ... may make a very substantial contribution to future power reactors of any kind," he said. "The nuclear power plant for a large ship ... will more nearly resemble a central station installation than the submarine plants."

On June 11, 1950, about two months after the AEC discontinued its industrial power project, Dr. Charles Allen Thomas, president of the Monsanto Chemical Company, made a speech proposing that industry take on such an experiment itself. He suggested that industry, with its own funds, be allowed to design, construct and operate an atomic power plant producing power and plutonium in the same plant.

Under the Thomas plan the source of the power, uranium, would be loaned or leased by the government to an industrial plant, which would convert it into plutonium and power. The power would belong to the industry that put up the money. But the plutonium and all fissionable by-products would belong, at all times, to the government, and the government would pay for the conversion of part of the uranium into plutonium.

In that way, Thomas said, "industry would get power at a price attractive enough to venture its investment and the government would get plutonium at a price cheaper than it is now making it" at the AEC plant at Hanford, Wash. This proposal stirred up a great deal of interest in possible industry participation in reactor development on its own initiative and responsibility and with its own funds. It brought forth other proposals.

## AEC'S PARTICIPATION PROGRAM

The AEC took note of these proposals in an announcement on Jan. 28, 1951. It said that it would be willing to have "qualified technical groups" from industry study reactor development under what it called an "industrial participation program."

AEC announced on May 16, 1951, that it had accepted four proposals by eight corporations to study "the engineering feasibility" of their designing, constructing and operating a reactor to produce power and fissionable materials. Further, they were to determine if such a reactor could be built by industry "in the next few years." The companies bore the costs of the studies. If they made any discoveries or inventions in the course of the work, AEC had control over their use and distribution.

In all, since the AEC announced its industry participation program in 1951, it has accepted the proposals of 10 corporations working in pairs.

The participating corporations are Monsanto Chemical Company and the Union Electric Company of Missouri, both of St. Louis; Detroit Edison Company of Detroit and Dow Chemical Company of Midland, Mich.; Commonwealth Edison Company and the Public Service Company of Northern Illinois, both of Chicago; Pacific Gas and Electric Company and Bechtel Corporation, both of San Francisco; Pioneer Service and Engineering Company of Chicago and Foster Wheeler Corporation of New York. Their studies have continued and increased in scope.

## HOW TO GO ABOUT IT

These companies and others interested in the problem have put forth several proposals on developing atomic power.

**Monsanto-Union Electric proposal.** The government should build an atomic power plant as soon as possible with private industry having "a full share of responsibility in the design, construction and operation of the pilot plant." After the development stage is completed, private industry should build a full-scale power plant for the production of both power and fissionable materials including plutonium.

**Dow-Detroit Edison proposal.** Private companies would continue their study and research, partly at their own, partly at government expense. Then these two companies would like to build and operate a commercial-



sized power-plutonium plant using only private capital and no government funds. They do not propose to build a pilot plant before building a full-sized plant.

**Commonwealth Edison-Public Service.** The government should build a reactor producing power and plutonium at its own expense. But these companies would build and own conventional generating equipment (generators, condensers, etc.) to convert power to electricity for sale to the public.

**Weil proposal.** Dr. George Weil, formerly of the AEC, proposed that a non-profit foundation be established through private funds to build a pilot plant to study ways of cutting down the cost of producing atomic power.

**High-cost power areas.** Two high cost power areas, New England and Eureka, Nev., would like to be the site of industrial reactors. Rep. James T. Patterson (R Conn.) and the New England Council have expressed great interest in atomic energy as a new source of power for their area. Local groups in the Eureka area of Nevada want AEC to build a power-plutonium reactor in their area, selling the power to local miners and ranchers.

### Congress Prods AEC

The Joint Committee, stipulated by law to be the Congressional "watchdog" on atomic energy development, has repeatedly called upon the AEC to proceed more rapidly with its reactor program. A report of the Committee on Oct. 19, 1951, expressed interest in the AEC industrial participation program and urged the agency to crystallize its views rapidly on the problems relating to industrial development of the atom.

While Chairman of the Reactor Subcommittee of the Joint Committee, Rep. Carl T. Durham (D N.C.) wrote to the AEC on Aug. 19, 1952, requesting a written statement on the Commission's policy views on this subject "as soon as feasible." Durham recommended to the Joint Committee that it hold a series of meetings on industrial participation during the present session of Congress.

Gordon Dean, AEC Chairman, replied on Sept. 4, 1952, that AEC already had underway a series of meetings regarding industrial participation. He said that a Commission policy in this field of inquiry should be crystallized by the first of this year.

Rep. Carl Hinshaw (R Calif.), new Chairman of the Reactor Subcommittee, on March 25 criticized the AEC for delay in the development of power from atomic energy. To date, he declared, nothing has been accomplished in this matter except a few studies.

"Why? The answer is simple," Hinshaw declared. "Since the Commission has the authority to build atomic power plant prototypes, no one was free to act with private money until it was clear what the commission planned to do with public money."

He said that the AEC was just getting around to making a policy statement "only because the Joint Committee has insisted that it inform the Congress what it intended to do." He observed that Congress had been waiting for six years for such a statement and that industry has been asking for such a policy statement for two years. The current timetable calls for the AEC to outline its policy statement to the Committee in May.

### URGINGS FROM OTHERS

Urgings have come from other quarters to encourage industrial development of atomic power.

The report of the President's Materials Policy Commission of June, 1952, recommended continuing and speeding up the program to develop economical ways to obtain electric power from atomic sources, insofar as defense demands permit.

David E. Lillenthal, former (and first) Chairman of the AEC and former Chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority, has recently become a leading proponent not only of speeding industrial development of atomic energy but also of revamping U.S. thinking about the atom.

In a series of interviews in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch in January, 1953, Lillenthal said that he believed there had been a "frustrating delay" in applying atomic energy for peaceful purposes, notably for electric power production.

### NO COST-CUTTING INCENTIVE

Under the government's cost-plus system of plant operation, there is no adequate incentive to reduce costs, and unless costs are drastically reduced, atomic energy can never fuel industrial power plants, Lillenthal observed.

He suggested that the government drastically revamp its security program to make available to industry all information about the atom save that concerning atomic weapons. The next step, he said, would be to "open the windows and let in the fresh air of competition."

"If our great industrial history means anything," Lillenthal told the Post-Dispatch, industrial development of atomic energy "simply won't happen until the whole business management, engineering and chemical profession -- and some Edison-type inventors -- have their chance for a crack at it in a wide-open competition of ideas, based upon a wide-open access to knowledge."

### Bombs Come First

The overriding reason why AEC has not concentrated on the peaceful uses of atomic energy is that its primary concern has been to build more and better atomic bombs and other atomic weapons.

Indeed, the Commission had no alternative, for the Atomic Energy Act of 1946, which established the AEC, stated that its "paramount objective" was to assure the "common defense and security" of this nation.

Uranium can be used to trigger a weapon or to fuel a power plant. Had the world been at peace, Dean said on March 3, 1952, the AEC would have focused its attention and vast resources on the use of uranium as a fuel to produce industrial power.

But, because of the cold war, the Korean war and an arms race with Russia which has been building atomic bombs since 1949, AEC has tried to keep the United States ahead of Russia in atomic bomb output. "I make no apology for the priority which we have assigned in this country to building bombs," Dean said. "We have had to do it because to follow any other course would be to invite war. We in the AEC figuratively have been

breaking our backs to stay ahead in this bomb business. And we shall stay ahead--of this you can be sure."

Another reason why the AEC has not pushed rapidly the development of atomic power is that there are many sources of low-cost power now available in most parts of the country, and there is no pressing need for a new source of power.

#### PROBLEMS INVOLVED

It is the expressed hope of the Joint Committee and AEC that the time will soon come when this nation will have an adequate stockpile of atomic weapons. Then, perhaps, a balance can be struck between the defense and non-defense demands for atomic energy.

But many thorny problems must be solved by Congress, AEC and industry before there can be industrial development of atomic power. The Joint Committee conducted an intensive study of these problems last year, and they also have been under study by the AEC. They include:

Supply. Congress has decreed that the primary use of atomic energy is for security. Will there be enough fissionable material available to fuel commercial power plants in addition to that needed to make atomic weapons and to drive atomic powered submarines, ships and aircraft?

Guaranteed market. Present studies indicate that it would be too costly for industry to undertake construction of a reactor producing power only. Most experts believe that industry could generate power commercially only through a dual-purpose reactor producing power for the public and plutonium for the government. The government is now the sole producer and user of plutonium. Should it give private industry a guaranteed market for plutonium for the next 10 to 20 years? Should the government buy plutonium for stockpiling beyond its foreseeable needs? And if it does provide a guaranteed market, how would the AEC select the companies "getting in on the ground floor" of atomic power?

Would a guaranteed market provide an unjustified subsidy to industry? AEC might undertake its own program to produce power economically. It might build plutonium reactors to make them power-producing. This would enable the AEC to meet part of its power needs from its own facilities, would reduce the cost of producing plutonium and reduce the drain on conventional electric power sources. AEC is now the leading power user in the nation.

Safeguard U.S. interest. Congress stated that one of the objectives of the Atomic Energy Act was to "strengthen free competition and private enterprise." In allowing private industry to go into the atom business, Congress and AEC must safeguard a public expenditure of \$8 billion. Many industrialists hold that the public would benefit greatly from the entry of private industry in the atomic field because industry would be forced to produce atomic power at rates competitive with coal, oil and other sources of electric power. But some labor groups, notably the CIO United Gas, Coke and Chemical Workers, have charged that big business is out to control atomic energy.

Control. The government now has a complete monopoly over atomic energy. The Atomic Energy Act forbids

private ownership of fissionable material and reactors. All inventions and discoveries in this field must be turned over to the government. Much information concerning the atom is secret. These provisions of the law must be modified by Congress before there can be any large-scale industrial development of atomic power. Rep. James E. Van Zandt (R Pa.) introduced a bill (HR 4687) on April 20 providing for changes in the law to promote the development of atomic power by private industry.

Security. It is imperative that only loyal and reliable employees have access to fissionable material and secret data in atomic plants run by private industry. It would also be necessary to protect fissionable material, secret files and the plants themselves against sabotage and destruction. Would the government or private industry pay for "clearing" employees and plant protection?

Health and safety. AEC has invested heavily in protective devices to protect workers at atomic installations from the lethal effects of radioactivity. It has located most of its plants in remote areas in the interest of safety and security. Could industry afford to take such costly precautions without government help?

Personnel. As there are only 350 men in this country who are mathematical or nuclear physicists, there may not be enough to do the basic research on both military and civilian uses of atomic energy. AEC is now training men at the Oak Ridge School of Reactor Technology, but more scientific personnel is needed, according to Hafstad.

International control. What, if any, rights would industry have in the event of international control of atomic energy?

#### FROM 5 TO 50 YEARS

These problems seem formidable, but some atomic experts have predicted that power reactors will be operating in this country within five to 10 years. They estimate it may be as long as 50 years before atomic power is produced on a large scale.

Scientists presently believe that atomic power merely will supplement conventional sources of power; it will not replace coal, oil, gas or hydro. Future demand for power may outstrip all sources of supply, some feel, even after atomic power is available commercially.

There is little prospect that atomic power, though extremely compact, will be much cheaper than other types of power. Fuel transportation costs will amount to virtually nothing because reactors can run for extended periods without refueling. But costs of installing a reactor will be higher than the cost of installing conventional boilers. Atomic "stoves" or reactors will take the place of coal, oil and gas-fired boilers in power generating plants using the atom as fuel. Scientists do not now know or foresee any way to get power directly from the atom. It appears a uranium-to-heat-to-steam-to-turbine-to-generator cycle will always be required.

The first locations of atomic power plants are likely to be remote areas where coal, oil or gas is not available or is expensive to transport, and in cities, where transportation costs of fuels are high.

If atomic power should offer any economies in operation over conventional fuels, industries likely to be its first users are those in which power is a major cost of production. They are companies which reduce magnesium and aluminum, refine copper, produce cement, chlorine and caustic soda.

#### MUCH WORK CONTRACTED

Private industry already is in the atom business, mainly as AEC contractors. Nearly all these except miners, however, operate strictly on a "no risk basis." And all construct and operate atomic programs under the supervision and control of the AEC. Nearly 150,000 persons are now working in atomic energy programs, and more than 140,000 are employees of private academic or industrial contractors. Only about 7,000 are employed by the AEC.

In addition, many industries have grown up around atomic energy. Five commercial firms sell radioactive compounds to the public. About 75 firms manufacture items needed in the atomic program such as Geiger counters, thickness gauges, remote-control instruments and special containers. A few firms make atomic research machines.

The rubber, plastics and petroleum industries and the metals trades are already using some radioactive substances and related equipment. For example, radioactive cobalt is used to detect flaws in boiler plate, welds and castings.

Research now being sponsored by the AEC indicates that waste fission products may have widespread uses, such as cold sterilization of drugs, hormones, antibiotics and food. There is a possibility that atomic energy may be used to distill sea water.

#### LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS, PROGRAMS

Besides the question of private development of atomic possibilities, there are numerous other atomic proposals, programs and problems the present Congress may debate before its successor takes over Jan. 3, 1955.

**Secrecy.** The Joint Committee on Atomic Energy has been holding hearings on a controversy between military and AEC officials on the kind of and amount of atomic information that can be furnished Canada "in the area" of nuclear weapons. Chairman Cole said April 17 that he expected the present "bottleneck" in this exchange of information will soon be ironed out. AEC has taken the position that the law now permits it to turn over the information directly to Canada under an agreement between the two countries. The military has held that the President and the National Security Council must first approve such exchange. The Joint Committee, according to Cole, favors a "strict interpretation" of the law, and therefore leans toward the view taken by the military.

Under an amendment to the Atomic Energy Act of 1946 which became law on Oct. 30, 1951, the United States was permitted to share certain restricted data with friendly countries under safeguards and after making specific arrangements. The 1946 law strictly forbade the exchange of military atomic information. (CQ Almanac, Vol. VII, 1951, pp. 521-522).

**Mining Claims:** Legislation has been introduced by Sens. Edwin C. Johnson (D Colo.), Eugene D. Millikin (R

Colo.) (S 1397) and by Rep. Wayne N. Aspinall (D Colo.) (HR 4144) relative to the location of mining claims on federal land. The Coloradoans' legislation was introduced after the Bureau of Land Management announced March 23 that mining claims staked out on federal land under oil and gas leases were invalid under the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920. As many uranium miners in the Colorado plateau (Colorado, Utah, Arizona and New Mexico) staked claims on such leased lands, they hold that invalidating their claims would curtail uranium production. BLM announced no action would be taken on the claims until Congress acted on the measures. In the interim the miners are operating on these leased lands under AEC licenses. The Senate Interior Committee was to start hearings on S 1397 on April 30; the House Interior Committee scheduled hearings on HR 4144 for May 1.

**A-Bomb in Korea?** Following a trip to Korea, Rep. Overton Brooks (D La.) introduced a measure (H Con Res 18) in the House on Jan. 7 calling for the use of atomic weapons in Korea to bring "the war to an early conclusion" and "to save the lives of American fighting men." On March 3 Brooks told the House that he was convinced that "only the most drastic measures will bring the war to a hasty end." No action has been taken on this measure, which is before the House Foreign Affairs Committee. Sen. Guy M. Gillette (D Iowa) said April 17 that he favored the use of atomic weapons in Korea.

**Disarmament:** President Eisenhower on April 16 called for international control of atomic energy to promote its use for peaceful purposes only, and to insure the prohibition of atomic weapons. Talk of control of the atomic bomb and of disarmament has gone on since 1946 when Bernard M. Baruch proposed a plan which was the basis of a control plan approved by the Atomic Energy Commission and the United Nations General Assembly. The Baruch plan provided for United Nations control of atomic energy sources, international ownership and operation of major atomic plants, and for punishing nations that violated the plan. The Soviet Union has insisted on national operation of atomic plants with limited UN inspection.

When the United States began its program to build a hydrogen bomb, the late Sen. Brien McMahon (D Conn.), then Chairman of the Joint Committee, warned on Sept. 18, 1951, of its destructive potential. He called for immediate international control of atomic energy and proposed that money saved from weapons production be used to aid underdeveloped areas.

**Budget.** The AEC is reported to have requested about \$2.04 billion for fiscal 1954. Lewis L. Strauss, the President's assistant on atomic energy problems and a former member of the AEC, and the House Appropriations Committee are looking over the budget with a view to substantial cuts. It is difficult, however, to cut AEC costs because so much of the money is allocated to the construction of new plants to produce fissionable materials and atomic weapons. Although Congress has been critical of some "fringe" costs of the AEC, particularly as to housing, it generally has favored an "all-out" approach to the development of atomic weapons.

**Labor Problems.** The Joint Committee has been holding hearings on labor problems at atomic energy installations, and there is a labor shortage in some areas where AEC installations are located. Sen. Paul H. Douglas



(D Ill.) April 14 at a meeting of the Senate Labor Committee called for an investigation of hiring methods and strikes at the AEC plant at Paducah, Ky.

**Civil Defense.** Civil defense is a "sheer necessity" in this atomic age, President Eisenhower said in March. To test the effect of atomic explosions on "main street" the Civil Defense Administration put up two dummy-populated white frame houses and 12 family bomb shelters for the atomic tests in Nevada March 17. As a result of these tests, CDA came up with these pointers: In the event of an atomic attack, go to a shelter if there is time. If you are in a house, go to the basement if it has a concrete foundation. Otherwise lie under a bed, table or desk. If you are in a car, stay there, crouch down in the seat, keep windows open. If you are in the open, lie flat on the ground, face down. (See list on page 557 for the amount of civilian defense funds allotted to your state.)

**Vacancies in Congress.** Sen. William F. Knowland (R Calif.) has introduced a measure (S J Res 39) which provides for replacing Representatives by gubernatorial appointment in the event Congress is hit during an atomic attack, or other national emergency. If there should be 145 or more vacancies in the House, this measure would give governors the power to make appointments to fill vacancies in the representation of their state until an election could be held. At the present time Senate seats can be filled by appointments but not House seats. The Senate Judiciary Committee has not yet acted on this measure.

**Tax Exemptions.** The Iowa legislature presented a memorial to Congress on March 16, 1953, asking Congress to amend the Atomic Energy Act so as to eliminate any language that may be interpreted as providing for an extension of tax exemptions to private contractors under contract with the AEC. The U.S. Supreme Court ruled in two tax cases in January, 1951, that the state of Tennessee could not impose state sales or use taxes on private persons and corporations doing work for the AEC on a contractual basis because of a restrictive provision in the Atomic Energy Act. Several states have objected -- Nevada, Illinois, Tennessee, Washington, Colorado, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, New Mexico and Utah. Hearings were held on a possible amendment to the Act on April 24, 1952, but no action was taken by the 82nd Congress.

**Medical program.** The AEC has made radioactive substances available to biological and medical research and for therapy. Radioactive substances are used as tracers to locate deep-seated cancers. Isotopes, elements such as gold, silver or carbon made radioactive by "cooking" them in atomic furnaces, are used in the treatment of many types of cancer. Radioactive iodine aids sufferers of two types of heart disease, angina pectoris and congestive heart failure, because it decreases the demands on the heart. Radioactive substances have been used to treat overactive thyroid, dropsy and polycythemia, a disease of red corpuscles.

**Soviet Bomb.** Former President Truman told an INS reporter Jan. 27, 1953, "I am not convinced Russia has the (atomic) bomb ... I am not convinced the Russians have achieved the know-how to put the complicated mechanism together to make an A-bomb work."

The statement caused consternation in Washington. AEC issued a statement Jan. 30 saying "there is no doubt of the existence of a supply of atomic weapons in the USSR." A joint statement by Sen. Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R Iowa) and Reps. Cole and Carl T. Durham (D N.C.) on Jan. 27 called the remark "highly unfortunate in that it contradicted indisputable evidence ... that the Soviets had indeed tested a bomb." Cole said Jan. 5 that he believes the U.S. is "well ahead" of Russia in the development and stock-piling of atomic weapons.

**Security.** A new Security Subcommittee of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy was established April 23 to study the adequacy of the measures now in effect for safe-guarding the security of the atomic energy program. Members include Sen. Guy Cordon (R Ore.), Chairman; Rep. James T. Patterson (R Conn.), Rep. Thomas A. Jenkins (R Ohio), Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (D Tex.), and Rep. Chet Holifield (D Calif.).

## Decisions Up To Congress

Joint Committee Chairman Cole told CQ April 27 that he anticipated it would take two years or more to get a measure through Congress authorizing the industrial development of atomic power. He said hearings on atomic power would begin before his Committee early in May and might continue through the summer and even later "to allow all interested parties an opportunity to be heard."

He said the question of using atomic energy as a source of electric power should be thoroughly discussed in Committee and debated before any action is finally taken by Congress. "Here is an opportunity to harness this great force for useful purposes," he told CQ. "The policy to be decided by Congress is so important that public opinion should be crystallized before Congress takes final action on this issue."

Cole said that Congress will face three major policy decisions relative to industrial development of atomic power:

1. Should the federal government get into the atomic power business? A Constitutional amendment may be necessary if it is to participate in the development of atomic power for industrial use. Past Supreme Court decisions have held that the government can develop public power because of its jurisdiction over navigation and flood control, Cole pointed out. "But there may be no authority in Congress to enact legislation authorizing federal development of nuclear power for industrial use. Such authority may require a Constitutional amendment."
2. Should the federal government aid in the construction of dual-purpose plants which would produce electric power for industrial use and plutonium for the government? If the Congress should decide on this course, it would mean that the federal subsidy would be costly and of a permanent nature, Cole observed.
3. Should the government authorize the construction of atomic power plants by private industry which would produce power only? This would minimize federal participation in the development of atomic power, Cole said.

# U.S. GRANTS FOR CIVILIAN DEFENSE

	Federal Grant (1953)	State Request (1953)	Federal Grant (1952)	Attack Warning System	Communi- cation System	Fire- fighting equip.	Rescue equip.	Medical supplies	Training equip.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Ala.	\$ 298,815	\$346,689	\$103,920	\$19,351	\$31,777	\$16,695	---	---	\$36,097
Ariz.	73,155	73,155	31,263	7,612	---	---	---	---	23,651
Ark. *	186,360	---	1,165	---	---	---	---	---	1,165
Calif.	1,033,170	2,264,859	3,936,872	286,708	296,000	326,217	\$105,259	\$1,723,710	1,198,978
Colo.	129,315	162,289	98,475	25,933	---	17,533	---	17,370	37,639
Conn.	195,900	701,309	352,127	54,071	27,195	33,641	1,726	173,596	61,898
Del.	31,035	550,000	145,205	22,280	35,535	---	---	49,707	37,683
Fla.	270,465	270,465	63,387	35,080	---	---	---	2,226	26,081
Ga.	336,180	336,180	29,072	19,988	---	---	---	---	9,084
Idaho**	57,450	57,450	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ill.	850,275	1,300,275	476,426	180,566	68,574	204,292	248	1,348	21,398
Ind.	383,970	383,970	136,812	12,427	---	5,894	---	67,298	51,193
Iowa	255,810	180,000	24,238	5,250	---	---	---	---	18,988
Kan.	185,955	185,955	183,088	32,772	9,693	6,755	---	38,292	95,576
Ky.	287,400	457,963	81,966	---	15,593	26,751	6,902	19,353	13,367
La.	261,900	351,900	143,565	10,285	24,879	59,760	207	---	48,434
Maine	89,175	89,175	31,870	---	---	---	---	7,239	24,631
Md.	228,675	328,675	521,489	182,932	54,464	---	6,287	147,693	130,113
Mass.	457,785	457,785	1,222,381	200,472	83,701	131,597	29,318	626,768	150,525
Mich.	621,870	621,870	847,175	102,947	125,978	183,674	---	212,847	221,729
Minn.	291,075	291,075	185,947	17,430	2,861	44,887	22,217	17,583	80,969
Miss.	212,655	50,000	258	---	---	---	---	---	258
Mo.	385,965	385,965	244,490	98,391	37,960	76,180	10,353	1,550	20,056
Mont.	57,675	57,675	808	---	---	---	---	---	808
Neb.	129,360	74,000	48,120	---	---	---	---	15,945	32,175
Nev.	15,630	15,630	18,705	---	---	---	---	---	18,705
N.H.	52,035	49,949	25,763	---	---	---	---	6,761	19,002
N.J.	471,915	584,888	704,117	17,910	55,294	197,370	4,579	333,363	95,601
N.M.**	66,480	79,870	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
N.Y.	1,447,380	4,247,380	5,733,298	410,464	620,379	502,380	192,416	2,995,060	1,012,599
N.C.	396,435	265,000	40,071	13,734	---	---	---	24,876	1,461
N.D.	60,465	60,465	22,784	---	---	---	---	991	21,793
Ohio	775,560	1,427,030	1,593,363	306,350	109,881	208,919	39,738	628,511	299,964
Okla.	217,965	217,965	18,532	---	---	---	---	16,289	2,243
Ore.	148,470	166,939	212,398	33,127	22,452	27,378	3,468	78,127	47,846
Pa.	1,024,560	1,220,000	2,837,672	135,139	102,400	412,771	55,230	1,897,521	234,611
R.I.	77,280	77,280	110,896	29,011	18,966	43,184	---	10,402	9,333
S.C.	206,610	88,856	10,530	---	---	---	---	---	10,530
S.D.**	63,705	63,705	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Tenn.	321,270	368,770	252,497	29,190	9,253	59,178	---	80,771	74,105
Tex.	752,595	752,595	67,856	36,960	2,940	---	---	---	27,956
Utah	67,230	67,230	33,944	---	---	---	---	8,592	25,352
Vt.	36,870	36,870	10,593	---	---	---	---	---	10,593
Va.	323,895	323,895	193,191	43,743	18,647	30,972	1,511	33,110	65,208
Wash.	232,185	232,185	508,364	101,144	33,720	48,721	9,615	210,159	105,005
W.Va.	195,735	337,000	12,655	7,626	---	---	---	4,266	763
Wis.	335,205	276,655	262,071	41,181	8,898	115	---	165,670	46,207
Wyo.	28,350	28,350	3,557	---	---	---	---	---	3,557
Alaska	12,555	145,555	275,606	98,392	---	113,730	591	40,445	22,448
Hawaii	48,780	148,780	225,522	---	---	---	---	181,236	44,286
D.C.	78,285	78,285	111,873	12,927	209	---	---	98,549	188
Total	14,768,835	21,339,806	22,195,977	2,631,393	1,817,249	2,778,594	489,665	9,937,224	4,541,852

\* - Federal grant pending matching state funds in 1953.

\*\* - Idaho, New Mexico, South Dakota failed to qualify for federal grant in 1952.



## COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN

The House and Senate Committees on Post Office and Civil Service are headed by two Kansas Republicans, Rep. Edward H. Rees and Sen. Frank Carlson. The Committees have jurisdiction over postal and federal civil services, census and national archives. The Senate group also handles postmaster nominations subject to Senate confirmation.

### Frank Carlson

Sen. Frank Carlson (R Kan.), a relatively new Senator but an old political hand and Member of Congress, is the new Chairman of the Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee.

Carlson was elected to fill the unexpired term of former Sen. Harry Darby (R Kan.) and to a full term in November, 1950. The seniority he gained as a month-long member of the 81st Congress gave him enough of an edge this year to earn him the Post Office Committee chairmanship after Sen. William Langer (R N.D.), ranking GOP committeeman, passed up the job so he could head the Judiciary Committee.

Carlson also is a member of the Senate Finance and Rules and Administration Committees. Early in his career he was a member of the Kansas legislature. Carlson was elected to the House in 1934 and re-elected to the 75th through 79th Congresses. He was elected governor in 1946 and re-elected in 1948.

### OPPOSED TRUMAN PLANS

Carlson, a former member of the Hoover Committee for Reorganization of the Executive Branch of the Government, found at least two of President Truman's reorganization plans not to his liking as a Member of the Senate. One of the plans would have transferred Senate appointive power for 21,438 first, second and third class postmasterships to the Postmaster General. He and four other ranking members of the Committee co-sponsored a resolution disapproving the plan. The resolution was adopted by the Senate, thereby killing the plan.

He also went on record as opposed to the plan to place the Internal Revenue Bureau under the Civil Service Commission.

Carlson was a prime mover this year in getting printed a list of jobs not under Civil Service, many of which would be available for political appointment. (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 273, 311).

While a member of the 82nd Congress, Carlson supported state ownership of tidelands and the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act. He was an opponent of the Missouri Valley Authority, Alaskan statehood and the St. Lawrence Seaway, and was among 16 Senators who co-sponsored a resolution to investigate Truman's seizure of steel plants to find out "whether there was any Constitutional or statutory authority for such an action."

### EARLY EISENHOWER BACKER

Carlson was a pre-convention supporter of President Eisenhower. Sen. Andrew F. Schoeppel (R Kan.), the state's senior Senator, was a Taft booster.

Here is Congressional Quarterly's scorecard showing in percentages how often Carlson voted with the majority of his party when it opposed the majority of Democrats (Party Unity); how often he balloted with the majority when most of the Democrats and Republicans voted the same way (Bipartisan Support), and his frequency in making known his stand on roll-call votes (On The Record):

	Party Unity	Bipartisan Support	On The Record
82nd Congress	77%	89%	74%

### Edward H. Rees

Rep. Edward H. Rees (R Kan.), Chairman of the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee, was the first Chairman of the Committee after its reorganization during the 80th Congress under the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946.

Elected to the 75th Congress from Kansas' fourth district, Rees has been returned to office each succeeding Congress. Previous to serving in the House he was a Representative and Senator in the Kansas Legislature from 1927 through 1937. Rees also has been an educator, farmer and lawyer.

Rees has announced that he intends to use his Committee's powers to bring changes in the government's personnel program. He adds, however, that he doesn't "go for the meat-ax approach" in reducing the number of federal employees. He favors doing so through personnel planning and management to reduce the number of government jobs without disrupting necessary services.

Rees has been a consistent critic of Congressional nepotism and an enemy of personal and political patronage in Congress and governmental agencies.

He also has expressed opposition to government "meddling" and in 1950 offered a resolution to bar the Census Bureau from asking questions concerning property or income.

Last year Rees submitted an amendment to the fiscal 1953 appropriations bill to reduce by \$100,000 funds for the President's Council of Economic Advisors. The amendment was approved by the House. Another Rees amendment, rejected, would have permitted government employees entitled to less than 15 days vacation to accumulate leave. (CQ Almanac, Vol. VIII, 1952, p. 104.) In 1951 Rees supported measures increasing parcel post rates and regulating the size of packages. (CQ Almanac, Vol. VII, 1951, pp. 317, 322.)

### VOTING SCORECARD

	Party Unity	Bipartisan Support	On The Record
79th Congress	90%	89%	99%
80th Congress	99	88	93
81st Congress	94	83	97
82nd Congress	95	85	97

## Can Loopholes Be Plugged?

### "LEGAL" TRADE GETS TO REDS DESPITE BATTLE ACT

The subject of trade between the West and Red bloc nations, for several years a heated Congressional issue, again has rocketed into the headlines, with the entrance of Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) into the Red-trade investigative field.

McCarthy took over from former Sen. Herbert R. O'Connor (D Md.), who as Chairman of a Senate Commerce Subcommittee investigating East-West commerce, had been one of the most active lawmakers calling for control of barter between the free and Iron Curtain areas. O'Connor retired at the end of the last Congress.

As Chairman of the Senate Permanent Investigations Subcommittee, McCarthy stirred up the present controversy by announcing March 28 that Greek ship owners of New York City had agreed to halt shipments of any type of cargo to Communist China, North Korea or Russian Pacific ports. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 434).

Two days later McCarthy ran into sharp criticism by Mutual Security Director Harold E. Stassen, in testimony before McCarthy's Subcommittee. Stassen later toned down his remarks.

The Wisconsin Senator also conferred on his shipping agreement with Stassen's boss, Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, and brought news conference comment from Dulles' boss, President Eisenhower.

Dulles and the President agreed that McCarthy had done no great harm, if any, to the Administration's attempt to shut off the flow of strategic materials to the Communists. McCarthy, for his part, agreed to transmit future information on negotiations with shipowners "to the proper authorities."

The authorities, of course, are the Administration, which received from Congress the power to control or stop the flow of trade between East and West. The power was granted in the Mutual Defense Assistance Control Act of 1951, commonly known as the Battle Act, after its sponsor, Rep. Laurie C. Battle (D Ala.).

#### PROVISIONS OF 1951 ACT

The Battle Act (P.L. 213 - 82nd Congress) was signed by ex-President Truman on Oct. 26, 1951. Its provisions had been put into effect by Jan. 26, 1952. The law authorized U.S. export controls on certain commodities to keep them from Soviet-dominated areas. Any nation making such exports and receiving U.S. military, economic, or financial assistance, would be cut off from American aid.

The Act divided commodities to be controlled into three groups. Group one included arms, ammunition and atomic energy materials. There could be no exception on the part of the U.S., or nations receiving U.S. aid, from strict enforcement of an embargo on these items.

The second group included items of military significance such as petroleum and machine tools. The President could direct the continuance of U.S. aid to a nation

shipping these goods to the Reds, if the cessation of aid would be "detrimental" to American security.

Group three included commodities not of military significance. The U.S. could work out agreements with other countries to control these non-military items. If any nation broke the agreement, it would receive no more U.S. aid. (CQ Almanac, Vol. VII, 1951, p. 212).

Responsibility for administration of the law's provisions was assigned to the Director of the Mutual Security Agency -- W. Averell Harriman in 1952; at present, Stassen.

The Battle Act was the fourth attempt to limit or prohibit the export of war material to Iron Curtain countries from nations receiving U.S. assistance.

As early as 1948, a provision aimed at Red trade was included in the Foreign Assistance Act (European Recovery Program). (CQ Almanac, Vol. IV, 1948, p. 170). Another amendment, sponsored by the late Sen. Kenneth S. Wherry (R Neb.) was tacked onto the Supplemental Appropriations Act of 1950. (CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, 1950, p. 136).

#### ENACT KEM AMENDMENT

The third try at squeezing the flow of materials behind the Iron Curtain came in 1951, on an amendment by ex-Sen. James P. Kem (R Mo.) to the Third Supplemental Appropriations Act, which became law June 2. It prohibited economic or financial (but allowed military) aid to any nation exporting war material to the Russian orbit. Exceptions to the embargo could be made by the National Security Council.

Supporters of the amendment said it would force the Administration to take a stern attitude toward British shipment of material to Red China. (CQ Almanac, Vol. VII, 1951, pp. 156, 212).

The Kem amendment, of course, repealed earlier legislation on the subject. Ex-President Truman, in signing the appropriation measure, called for the early repeal of Kem's rider. Rep. Battle's bill, to repeal the Kem legislation and set up another program in its place, was reported favorably by the House Foreign Affairs Committee July 16. It passed both Houses, and on Oct. 26, 1951, was signed by the President.

#### BATTLE ACT PROGRESS

A report on the progress made toward controlling Red trade was submitted by Battle March 23, 1953, to the House Foreign Affairs Committee. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 411).

Battle said no nation receiving U.S. military aid has knowingly permitted shipments of group one (arms and atomic energy material) commodities behind the Iron Curtain since passage of the Act. He added that shipments of "over 300 items" of strategic value (in group two) worth "millions" of dollars had been held up and prevented "in recent months."

The report said an international coordinating committee, composed of the NATO countries, West Germany and Japan, meets daily in Europe to carry on the mutually-agreed program for the control of materials in group three.

But despite the record of compliance cited in the Battle report, the progress study also said the Communists still "get pretty much what they want in strategic material from the West."

#### REPORT LISTS SHORTCOMINGS

Cause of the principal leaks of material to the Russian-dominated areas is legal; and the present law has no procedure for plugging them. Some of the loopholes:

Shipments from nations not represented in the international coordinating committee can go behind the Iron Curtain as "transit" trade through the "free" ports of Europe. According to the Battle report, Chilean copper has followed this route. Transit trade through the free ports, like Antwerp, Amsterdam and Copenhagen, also afford the easiest route to Russia for smugglers and users of fake documents.

The refusal of neutrals, like Switzerland and Sweden, to join in agreements of the international coordinating committee.

The furnishing of facilities, services and ship repairs by countries such as West Germany, Denmark, Holland, Italy and Belgium to the Russians. The report added this permits Communists' slave labor to continue production of war material and marine facilities.

A few important items, unnamed for security reasons, have been omitted from any embargo list. They are traded freely by anyone wishing to do so.

Certain items embargoed by the U.S. are not on the list compiled by the Battle Act administrator for embargo by other countries. According to the report, our allies trade these items to the Communists although Americans are forbidden to do so.

Certain items are permitted to flow openly through the Iron Curtain, like rubber from Ceylon. The British Dominion has concluded an agreement with Communist China to provide 250,000 tons of rubber over a five-year period in exchange for rice.

#### HOW TO PLUG "LEAKS"

The Committee report made recommendations for solution of some of the "leaks" in the Battle Act. Among them:

The U.S. should immediately press for and get international agreements on the licensing of all shipments of "transit" trade through the "free" ports.

This country should work for international agreements for curtailing of the chartering of ships and the supply of ship repair facilities to the Communists.

The Battle Act administrator should make an immediate and comprehensive review of a number of strategic commodities, including ocean-going tankers, ball bearings, aluminum and rubber, to determine whether they should be included in the category of items for which "exceptions cannot be made" under the Act.

The psychology of our allies who believe that, in accepting American aid they are helping us to defend

ourselves more than we are helping them to defend themselves, should be "straightened out."

In the report, Battle called for early hearings to appraise the effectiveness of the Act's administration, the problems of the administrator, and to receive a full report on the "exceptions" that have been made.

Meanwhile, the Administration has been going ahead in efforts to stop some of the legal leaks. The Department of Justice announced April 3 it is in the process of "libeling" -- or seizing -- \$100 million worth of government-surplus tankers which it alleges are illegally under alien direction.

The government does not say these 49 vessels to be taken have engaged in Red trade, but officials believe the foreign groups having a financial interest in their operation also own and operate other tankers which do engage in the trade. Officials believe the seizures, tying up large amounts of capital, will bring about "a more cooperative attitude."

The Department says the tankers are illegally operated because of foreign capital supplied to the operating concerns. The postwar sale of tankers was specifically limited to American citizens and American corporations.

Attacking another of the Red trade problems, Mutual Security Director Stassen said April 3 he had asked Brigadier Gen. William Donovan, wartime head of the OSS, to serve as consultant to him in an effort to stop transshipment of goods from "free" ports and cities. Stassen mentioned Vienna, which is controlled partly by the Communists.

#### RED "FAMILY" TRADE GAINS

While East-West commerce shrunk to about one-half of pre-war volume, trade between Communist China and Eastern European countries approximately doubled between 1948 and 1952, according to the "World Economic Report for 1951-1952", released March 30 by the United Nations.

Among the countries with "planned economies", mutual trade accounted in 1937 for less than 10 per cent of total industrial production. By 1951, the figure had reached approximately two-thirds.

The share of the Soviet Union in the trade of other countries in 1951 ranged from 25 per cent in Poland to 58 per cent in Bulgaria, while that of Eastern Europe and the China mainland was scaled from 58 per cent in Poland to 100 per cent in Albania, according to the UN report.

While some members favor revision of the Battle Act to plug loopholes, there may be attempts to halt trade with the Reds by amendments to the Mutual Security Act when that measure comes up for extension this year.

The Battle Act is "separate" legislation, and many members feel that if anything is done to stop flow of East-West trade in strategic materials, it will take the form of language tightening restrictions in the MSA bill.



# weekly roundup of legislation

## Bills Introduced

(APRIL 22-28)

Following are bills introduced in Congress arranged according to subject matter in categories. Within each category are Senate bills in alphabetical order of sponsor's name, followed by House bills in alphabetical order of sponsor's name. Bills are described as follows: Sponsor's name, bill number, date introduced, brief description of provisions and committee to which bill was assigned. Bills sponsored by more than one Senator are listed under the first sponsor, with additional sponsors listed in alphabetical order. All such multiple sponsored bills are marked by an asterisk (\*). For more detailed description of how bills introduced are published by CQ and how to check a given bill or a particular Congressman, please see CQ Weekly Report, p. 27.

### Agriculture

MURRAY (D Mont.) S 1727.....4/22/53. Increase and revise limitation on aid available under provisions of act to promote conservation in the arid and semi-arid areas of U.S. by aiding in development of facilities for water storage and utilization. Agriculture.

ALBERT (D Okla.) HR 4789.....4/22/53. Repeal certain acts re cooperative agriculture extension work and amend Smith-Lever Act of May 8, 1914, to provide for cooperative agricultural extension work between agricultural colleges of the several states. Agriculture.

BERRY (R S.D.) HR 4818.....4/23/53. Amend Tariff Act of 1930 to impose equalization duties upon imports of certain agricultural commodities and minerals, based upon their parity prices. Ways and Means.

HOPE (R Kan.) HR 4877.....4/27/53. Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with states and local agencies in planning and carrying out of works of improvement for soil conservation. Agriculture.

METCALF (D Mont.) HR 4855.....4/24/53. Extend provisions of act of March 20, 1922 (42 Stat. 465) as amended, to certain lands in state of Montana, re Cabinet National Forest. Agriculture.

THOMPSON (D Tex.) HR 4817.....4/23/53. Similar to ALBERT (D Okla.), HR 4789.

### Appropriations

JENSEN (R Iowa) HR 4828.....4/23/53. Make appropriations for Department of Interior for fiscal 1954. Appropriations.

### Education and Welfare

#### EDUCATION

\*CAPEHART (R Ind.), Daniel (D Tex.), Johnson (D Tex.) S 1796.....4/28/53. Incorporate the Board of Fundamental Education. Judiciary.

REECE (R Tenn.) H Res 217.....4/23/53. Create special committee to conduct full and complete investigation and study of educational and philanthropic foundations and other comparable organizations which are exempt from federal income taxation. Rules.

#### HEALTH & WELFARE

COOPER (R Ky.) S 1738.....4/22/53. Amend Social Security Act to authorize extension of old age and survivors insurance benefits to elementary or secondary schoolteachers who are covered by state or local retirement systems. Finance.

FREAR (D Del.) S 1772.....4/27/53. Provide for transfer to states of the money in Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund, for establishment and operation by the states of old-age insurance systems and for abolition of federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance System. Finance.

JOHNSON (D Colo.) S 1776.....4/27/53. Repeal those provisions of Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 which reduce amount of railroad annuity or pension where individual or his spouse is (or on proper application would be) entitled to certain insurance benefits under Social Security Act. Commerce.

\*MARTIN (R Pa.), Duff (R Pa.) S 1779.....4/27/53. Provide for permanent approval of certain state plans for aid to the blind under title X of Social Security Act, as amended. Finance.

TAFT (R Ohio) S 1748.....4/24/53. Incorporate the National Fund for Medical Education. Judiciary.

TOBEY (R N.H.) S 1763.....4/25/53. Amend section 4482 of Revised Statutes as amended re life preservers for river steamers. Commerce.

CURTIS (R Mo.) HR 4845.....4/24/53. Provide for permanent approval of certain state plans for aid to the blind under title X of Social Security Act. Ways and Means.

KELLEY (D Pa.) HR 4825.....4/23/53. Make provisions re certain inspections and investigations in certain metallic and nonmetallic mines and quarries to obtain information re health and safety conditions, accidents, and occupational diseases therein. Labor.

MILLER (R Neb.) HR 4901.....4/28/53. Amend Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, as amended, to provide for regulation of chemical additives in food to insure that such chemical additive has been adequately pre-tested and declared safe. Commerce.

SIMPSON (R Pa.) HR 4780.....4/22/53. Similar to CURTIS (R Mo.), HR 4845.

VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) HR 4831.....4/23/53. Repeal those provisions of Railroad Retirement Act which reduce the annuities and pensions of retired employees and their families, by the amount of certain monthly benefits payable under Social Security Act. Commerce.

### Foreign Policy

#### ADMINISTRATION -- STATE DEPARTMENT

ANDERSON (D N.M.) S 1765.....4/25/53. Amend Trading with the Enemy Act of Oct. 6, 1917 as amended, to increase deposit in the war claims fund. Armed Services.

DEMPSEY (D N.M.) HR 4873.....4/27/53. Amend section 39 of Trading with the Enemy Act of Oct. 6, 1917, as amended, to increase deposit in war claims fund. Commerce.

#### IMMIGRATION & NATURALIZATION

\*FERGUSON (R Mich.), Hendrickson (R N.J.), Ives (R N.Y.) S 1746.....4/24/53. Assist in relieving the current immigration and refugee problem by providing for issuance of 340,000 special immigrant visas during the 2 fiscal years commencing July 1, 1953, and July 1, 1954. Judiciary.

WATKINS (R Utah) S 1759.....4/24/53. Provide for naturalization of persons serving in armed forces of U.S. after June 24, 1950. Judiciary.

WATKINS (R Utah) S 1766.....4/25/53. Establish Office of Commissioner of Refugees. Judiciary.

CARRIGG (R Pa.) HR 4842.....4/24/53. Authorize issuance of 380,000 special nonquota immigrant visas to certain expellees, refugees, orphans, and others. Judiciary.

SUTTON (D Tenn.) HR 4794.....4/22/53. Amend Immigration and Nationality Act to remove limitation upon time within which a court may make recommendation to Attorney General against deportation of an alien convicted of a crime or crimes. Judiciary.

#### INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 1782.....4/27/53. Furnish emergency food aid to Pakistan. Foreign Relations.

\*MURRAY (D Mont.), Dirksen (R Ill.) S Res 104.....4/22/53. Express sense of the Senate that the people of Ireland are entitled to and should no longer be denied the right of national self-determination. Foreign Relations.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 4872.....4/27/53. Furnish emergency food aid to Pakistan. Foreign Affairs.

HOPE (R Kan.) HR 4876.....4/27/53. Extend authority of President to enter into trade agreements under section 350 of Tariff Act of 1930, as amended. Ways and Means.

### Labor

\*IVES (R N.Y.), Douglas (D Ill.) S 1729.....4/22/53. Amend Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947, to encourage voluntary processes, including conference, conciliation, and mediation and to regard local compulsion as a last resort. Labor.

SMITH (R N.J.) S 1785.....4/28/53. Amend Labor-Management Relations Act of 1947 to restore to the states some of their authority to regulate labor relations in obviously local situations. Labor.

FORAND (D R.I.) HR 4850.....4/24/53. Provide for repayable loans to state unemployment funds. Ways and Means.



WHEELER (D Ga.) HR 4795.....4/22/53. Amend National Labor Relations Act as amended to require use of peaceful procedures in lieu of strikes for recognition by labor organizations not certified by NLRB. Labor

## Military and Veterans

### ADMINISTRATION -- DEFENSE DEPARTMENT

\*HILL (D Ala.), Sparkman (D Ala.) S 1764.....4/25/53. Authorize attendance of U.S. Marine Corps Band at Confederate Reunion and Sons of Confederate Veterans Convention to be held in Mobile, Ala., June 9 through June 11, 1953. Armed Services.  
POTTER (R Mich.) S 1747.....4/24/53. Amend Universal Military Training and Service Act to limit service of certain medical, dental, and allied specialists who have prior service of 1 year or more to 17 months. Armed Services.  
SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) S 1754.....4/24/53. Amend Dependents Assistance Act of 1950 as amended to provide punishment for fraudulent acceptance of benefits thereunder. Armed Services.  
WILEY (R Wis.) S 1744.....4/23/53. Create Commission to be known as Corregidor Bataan Memorial Commission. Foreign Relations.

ADDONIZIO (D N.J.) HR 4883.....4/27/53. Repeal title III of Defense Production Act Amendments of 1952 re judicial review in certain cases of wage determination. Banking and Currency.  
BATES (R Mass.) HR 4766.....4/22/53. Amend Navy ration statute to provide for serving of oleomargarine or margarine. Armed Services.  
BOYKIN (D Ala.) HR 4819.....4/23/53. Authorize attendance of U.S. Marine Corps Band at Confederate Reunion and Sons of Confederate Veterans Convention to be held in Mobile, Ala., June 9 through June 11, 1953. Armed Services.  
COLE (R N.Y.) HR 4905.....4/26/53. Amend Atomic Energy Act of 1946 as amended re entrance into or modification of certain contracts re electric utilities. Atomic Energy.  
JARMAN (D Okla.) HR 4792.....4/22/53. Provide that Secretary of Army shall establish national cemetery in Fort Reno, Okla., on certain lands presently under jurisdiction of Secretary of Agriculture. Agriculture.  
RIEHLMAN (R N.Y.) HR 4829.....4/23/53. Promote more efficient and uniform military supply management by amending National Security Act of 1947. Armed Services.  
SMITH (D Miss.) HR 4793.....4/22/53. Provide benefits for members of reserve components of armed forces who suffer disability or death while performing travel to and from specified types of active duty. Armed Services.  
WINSTEAD (D Miss.) HR 4782.....4/22/53. Make it possible for persons drafted under Selective Service Act of 1948, as well as all other personnel, to serve in a unit all of the personnel of which are of his own race, if he so desires. Armed Services.  
WINSTEAD (D Miss.) HR 4783.....4/22/53. Provide for determination through judicial proceedings of claims for compensation on account of disability or death resulting from disease or injury incurred or aggravated in line of duty while serving in active military or naval service. Veterans'.  
WINSTEAD (D Miss.) HR 4785.....4/22/53. Authorize interservice transfers of officers and enlisted persons of armed forces. Armed Services.

### VETERANS

JOHNSON (D Colo.) S 1792.....4/28/53. Amend Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 to raise interest rates on certain loans for veterans. Labor.  
KNOWLAND (R Calif.) S 1760.....4/24/53. Restore eligibility to certain citizens of Germany and Japan to receive benefits under veterans laws. Finance.  
LANGER (R N.D.) S 1749.....4/24/53. Grant pensions to World War I veterans who have attained age 65. Finance.  
\*SPARKMAN (D Ala.), Hill (D Ala.) S 1769.....4/28/53. Provide for disposal of certain private hospitals, clinics and medical facilities acquired by Veterans' Administration. Government Operations.

BENTSEN (D Tex.) HR 4767.....4/22/53. Provide for establishment of veterans' hospital in south Texas. Veterans'.  
FINO (R N.Y.) HR 4820.....4/23/53. Give preference in federal employment to veterans who have been awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor. Civil Service.  
GUBSER (R Calif.) HR 4791.....4/22/53. Provide waiver of premiums on national service life insurance policies for certain disabled veterans. Veterans'.  
LANE (D Mass.) HR 4774.....4/22/53. Amend National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940 to provide for payment of insurance benefits to certain persons not within class of permitted beneficiaries. Veterans'.  
VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) HR 4781.....4/22/53. Provide for suitable and distinctive lapel button which may be worn by veterans of Korean hostilities. Armed Services.

## Miscellaneous and Administrative

CARLSON (R Kan.) S 1769.....4/27/53. Provide for issuance of special postage stamp in commemoration of YWCA. Civil Service.  
FERGUSON (R Mich.) S Res 107.....4/24/53. Establish May 23, 1953, as National Golf Day. Judiciary.

BOSCH (R N.Y.) H J Res 245.....4/22/53. Declare Inauguration Day a legal holiday. Judiciary.  
DAVIS (D Ga.) H J Res 246.....4/23/53. Designate second Sunday in October of each year as National Grandmothers' Day. Judiciary.  
McDONOUGH (R Calif.) HR 4884.....4/27/53. Provide that Secretary of Treasury shall issue new silver certificates in denomination of \$1, bearing a map of U.S. to replace present silver certificates and notes of that denomination. Banking and Currency.  
WESTLAND (R Wash.) H Res 220.....4/24/53. Establish May 23, 1953, as National Golf Day. Judiciary.  
WILSON (R Calif.) H J Res 248.....4/28/53. Authorize President to proclaim May, 1953, as National Thanx Month. Judiciary.

### CIVIL SERVICE

JOHNSTON (D S.C.) S 1780.....4/27/53. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to provide for retirement credit in case of certain employees who are employed by state or local agencies as well as by federal government. Civil Service.  
JOHNSTON (D S.C.) S 1787.....4/28/53. Amend Classification Act of 1949, as amended, re Crafts, Protective, and Custodial Schedule. Civil Service.  
LANGER (R N.D.) S 1750.....4/24/53. Reclassify supervisory employees in postal field service into step-rate grades comparable with those for other postal employees and employees in other federal services and to adjust inequities. Civil Service.

HAGEN (R Minn.) HR 4846.....4/24/53. Amend Federal Employees' Pay Act of 1945 to prevent discrimination against certain officers and employees by reason of the day of week on which holidays may occur. Civil Service.  
HAGEN (R Minn.) HR 4847.....4/24/53. Amend Federal Employees' Pay Act of 1945 to increase rate of night-pay differential. Civil Service.  
KEARNEY (R N.Y.) HR 4773.....4/22/53. Simplify and consolidate the laws re receipt of compensation from dual employments under U.S. Civil Service.

### CONGRESS

JENNER (R Ind.) S Res 106.....4/23/53. Increase limit on expenditure of funds, by Committee on Rules and Administration in carrying out its duties, by \$100,000.  
WILEY (R Wis.) S Res 105.....4/23/53. Authorize expenditure from contingent fund of Senate of sum not to exceed \$1,200 to reimburse Library of Congress for certain expenses incurred in connection with preparation of a study entitled "Tensions in the Satellite Countries of the Soviet Union." Rules.

### CONSTITUTION -- CIVIL RIGHTS

DIES (D Tex.) H Res 219.....4/24/53. Create special committee to make a study and investigation into corruption in government and abuse of executive and administrative power. Rules.  
WINSTEAD (D Miss.) H J Res 244.....4/22/53. Amend Constitution of U.S. to provide for filling of vacancies in Senate and House in event of a major disaster. Judiciary.

### CRIME, COURTS, & PRISONS

\*BUTLER (R Md.), Beall (R Md.) S 1722.....4/22/53. Amend title 18, U.S. Code, to regulate transportation and shipment of fireworks. Judiciary.  
BUTLER (R Neb.) S 1773.....4/27/53. Amend section 1402 (a) of title 28 of U.S. Code re venue of civil actions against the U.S. Judiciary.  
LANGER (R N.D.) S 1752.....4/24/53. Establish good faith as a defense in certain cases. Judiciary.  
SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) S 1797.....4/28/53. Provide for appointment of an additional district judge for district of Massachusetts. Judiciary.  
HIESTAND (R Calif.) HR 4771.....4/22/53. Amend penalty provisions applicable to persons convicted of violating certain narcotic laws. Ways and Means.  
PATTEN (D Ariz.) HR 4776.....4/22/53. Provide for increased penalties for violations of Narcotic Drugs Import and Export Act. Ways and Means.  
PATTEN (D Ariz.) HR 4777.....4/22/53. Provide for revocation of licenses of officers and certificates of service of seamen who violate the narcotics laws. Merchant Marine.



REED (R Ill.) HR 4902.....4/28/53. Revise procedure in district courts re disposition of wages and effects of deceased and deserting seamen. Judiciary.

#### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

BEALL (R Md.) S 1723.....4/22/53. Amend District of Columbia Alcoholic Beverage Control Act to restrict sale on credit of beverages, except beer and light wines, not consumed on premises where sold. D.C.  
BEALL (R Md.) S 1740.....4/23/53. Amend act of April 1, 1942, re retirement of judges of Municipal Court and Municipal Court of Appeals of D.C. and re District of Columbia Revenue Act of 1937. D.C.  
CASE (R S.D.) S 1767.....4/27/53. Amend and extend provisions of District of Columbia Emergency Rent Act of 1951. D.C.

BROYHILL (R Va.) HR 4871.....4/27/53. Amend act of June 26, 1947, authorizing delivery of water from District of Columbia water system to state and local authorities in Washington metropolitan area in Virginia, to permit delivery of such water. Public Works.  
KLEIN (D N.Y.) HR 4822.....4/23/53. Amend and extend provisions of District of Columbia Emergency Rent Act of 1951. D.C.  
POWELL (D N.Y.) HR 4778.....4/22/53. Confer authority on U.S. Court of Appeals for District of Columbia to regulate admission to bar of D.C. D.C.  
SIMPSON (R Ill.) HR 4830.....4/23/53. Authorize Potomac Electric Power Co. to construct, maintain and operate in D.C. certain railroad tracks and related facilities. D.C.

#### EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS

BONIN (R Pa.) HR 4870.....4/27/53. Rescind order of Postmaster General curtailing certain postal services. Civil Service.  
HARVEY (R Ind.) HR 4848.....4/24/53. Establish National Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. Government Operations.  
O'BRIEN (D N.Y.) HR 4775.....4/22/53. Create National Cemetery Commission for consolidation of national cemetery activities within one civilian commission. Interior.  
RAINS (D Ala.) HR 4851.....4/24/53. Similar to HARVEY (R Ind.), HR 4848.  
WINSTEAD (D Miss.) HR 4786.....4/22/53. Prohibit government from furnishing stamped envelopes containing any lithographing, engraving, or printing. Civil Service.

#### INDIAN & TERRITORIAL AFFAIRS

COOPER (R Ky.) S 1743.....4/23/53. Provide relief for city of Corbin, Ky. Judiciary.  
MUNDT (R S.D.) S 1794.....4/28/53. Reimburse South Dakota State Hospital for insane for care of Indian patients. Interior.  
POTTER (R Mich.) S J Res 72.....4/27/53. Authorize Secretary of Commerce to sell certain vessels to citizens of Philippine Republic and to provide for rehabilitation of inter-island commerce of the Philippines. Commerce.

ALBERT (D Okla.) HR 4765.....4/22/53. Extend time within which claims may be presented to Indian Claims Commission. Interior.  
BURDICK (R N.D.) H Res 215.....4/22/53. Provide for sending to U.S. Court of Claims the bill (HR 2294) for relief of county of Riverside, Calif. Judiciary.  
EDMONDSON (D Okla.) HR 4874.....4/27/53. Provide for sale by Secretary of Army of land allocated for cottage-site development in reservoir areas. Public Works.  
HAGEN (R Minn.) HR 4769.....4/22/53. Authorize an appropriation for construction of certain public-school facilities on Red Lake Indian Reservation at Redlake, Minn. Interior.  
HARRISON (R Wyo.) HR 4770.....4/22/53. Provide for taxation by state of Wyoming of certain property located within confines of Grand Teton National Park. Interior.  
RAYBURN (D Tex.) HR 4823.....4/23/53. Convey by quitclaim deed certain land to state of Texas. Public Works.  
WEICHEL (R Ohio) HR 4881.....4/27/53. Amend Canal Zone Code to provide that death of person liable shall not terminate causes of action for personal injury, or certain other cases. Merchant Marine.

#### INTERNAL SECURITY

LANE (D Mass.) H J Res 247.....4/27/53. Establish a commission on Sabotage in War Production Plants. Judiciary.

#### Taxes and Economic Policy

##### BUSINESS, BANKING & COMMERCE

CAPEHART (R Ind.) S 1739.....4/23/53. Provide for continuation of authority for regulation of exports. Banking and Currency.

FREAR (D Del.) S 1771.....4/27/53. Authorize creation of small business insurance and investment corporations. Banking and Currency.  
JOHNSON (D Colo.) (by request) S 1730.....4/22/53. Amend Interstate Commerce Act to authorize issuance of certificates of public convenience and necessity in certain cases where applicant does not own necessary motor vehicles or other equipment but has obtained use of such equipment by lease or other arrangement. Commerce.  
LANGER (R N.D.) S 1751.....4/24/53. Prohibit false advertising or misuse of names indicating the various exchange services of the armed forces. Judiciary.  
SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) S 1731.....4/22/53. Encourage distribution of fishery products. Commerce.

UTT (R Calif.) HR 4880.....4/27/53. Provide that Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation may be sued in same manner as the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation may be sued. Banking and Currency.

WOLCOTT (R Mich.) HR 4882.....4/27/53. Provide for continuation of authority for regulation of exports. Banking and Currency.

#### NATURAL RESOURCES

WOLVERTON (R N.J.) HR 4787.....4/22/53. Protect striped bass. Merchant Marine.

#### PUBLIC WORKS & RECLAMATION

BEALL (R Md.) S 1778.....4/27/53. Authorize certain modifications in existing project for Ocean City Harbor and Inlet, and Sinepuxent Bay, Md. Public Works.  
\*CLEMENTS (D Ky.), Cooper (R Ky.) S 1728.....4/22/53. Authorize project for improvement of Green and Barren Rivers, Ky. Public Works.  
\*HILL (D Ala.), Sparkman (D Ala.) S 1784.....4/28/53. Authorize modification of existing project for Mobile Harbor, Ala., to improve facilities for navigation. Public Works.  
\*MAGNUSON (D Wash.), Jackson (D Wash.) S 1793.....4/28/53. Provide for development of Priest Rapids site on Columbia River, Wash., under license issued pursuant to Federal Power Act. Public Works.  
MALONE (R Nev.) S 1761.....4/24/53. Include state of Nevada among states authorized to negotiate a compact for disposition, allocation, diversion and apportionment of waters of Columbia River and its tributaries. Judiciary.  
MARTIN (R Pa.) S 1719.....4/22/53. Rescind authorization for construction of Libby Dam project, Montana. Public Works.  
\*NEELY (D W.Va.), Gillette (D Iowa), Long (D La.) S 1781.....4/27/53. Authorize emergency appropriations to erect certain post office and federal court buildings. Public Works.

BENTSEN (D Tex.) HR 4903.....4/28/53. Amend and supplement reclamation laws to provide for federal cooperation in non-federal irrigation projects. Interior.  
CURTIS (R Neb.) HR 4768.....4/22/53. Amend National Housing Act to authorize insurance of loans made to finance deep well irrigation systems. Banking and Currency.  
HOLMES (R Wash.) HR 4898.....4/28/53. Provide for development of Priest Rapids site on Columbia River, Wash., under license issued pursuant to Federal Power Act. Public Works.  
HORAN (R Wash.) HR 4854.....4/24/53. Authorize Secretary of Interior to construct, operate and maintain irrigation works comprising the Foster Creek division of Chief Joseph Dam project, Wash. Interior.  
KEE (D W.Va.) HR 4821.....4/23/53. Authorize emergency appropriations to erect certain post office and federal court buildings. Public Works.  
MACK (R Wash.) HR 4878.....4/27/53. Authorize modification of project for improvement of Grays Harbor and Chehalis River, Wash. Public Works.  
MAGNUSON (D Wash.) HR 4899.....4/28/53. Similar to HOLMES (R Wash.), HR 4898.  
MILLER (R Md.) HR 4856.....4/24/53. Authorize certain modifications in existing project for Ocean City Harbor and Inlet, and Sinepuxent Bay, Md. Public Works.  
PRESTON (D Ga.) HR 4827.....4/23/53. Authorize certain works of improvement for navigation in Savannah Harbor, Ga. Public Works.  
SIMPSON (R Ill.) HR 4778.....4/22/53. Authorize adoption of a report re seepage and drainage damages on Illinois River, Ill. Public Works.  
YOUNG (R Nev.) HR 4788.....4/22/53. Facilitate the development of small reclamation projects. Interior.

#### TAXES AND TARIFFS

FERGUSON (R Mich.) S 1732.....4/22/53. Amend act allowing successor railroad corporation benefits of certain carryovers of predecessor corporation for purposes of certain provisions of Internal Revenue Code. Finance.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S 1745.....4/23/53. Provide that sale or exchange of livestock held for draft, breeding, or dairy purposes necessitated by drought conditions shall be treated as involuntary conversion for income-tax purposes. Finance.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 1768.....4/27/53. Amend Internal Revenue Code to increase individual exemption for income tax purposes from \$600 to \$1,000. Finance.

BATTLE (D Ala.) HR 4790.....4/22/53. Amend Internal Revenue Code to reduce tax on long-distance telephone calls from 25 to 15 per cent. Ways and Means.

CAMP (D Ga.) HR 4852.....4/24/53. Amend section 502 (f) of Internal Revenue Code, re use of corporation property by a shareholder. Ways and Means.

CAMP (D Ga.) HR 4853.....4/24/53. Amend section 23 (k) (4) of Internal Revenue Code re loss from worthless debts in business. Ways and Means.

CASE (R N.J.) HR 4904.....4/28/53. Repeal manufacturers' excise tax on electric floor polishers and waxers. Ways and Means.

CURTIS (R Mo.) HR 4843.....4/24/53. Repeal certain excise taxes. Ways and Means.

CURTIS (R Mo.) HR 4844.....4/24/53. Protect farmer required to treat patronage dividends as income, for tax purposes, by requiring cooperative to pay 20 per cent of such dividend as tax credited to him on withholding basis. Ways and Means.

FOGARTY (D R.I.) HR 4824.....4/23/53. Amend Internal Revenue Code to provide that in case of machine tools, textile machinery, and other industrial production machinery, deduction for depreciation shall be based on replacement cost or original cost, whichever is higher. Ways and Means.

HELLER (D N.Y.) HR 4875.....4/27/53. Amend Internal Revenue Code to permit deduction for income-tax purposes of certain expenses incurred by working mothers in providing care for their children under 16 years of age. Ways and Means.

HILLINGS (R Calif.) HR 4849.....4/24/53. Amend section 1701 of Internal Revenue Code re exemptions from the tax on admissions. Ways and Means.

JAVITS (R N.Y.) HR 4772.....4/22/53. Permit deduction for income-tax purposes of certain expenses incurred by working mothers in providing care for their children while they are at work. Ways and Means.

MASON (R Ill.) HR 4900.....4/28/53. Repeal manufacturers' excise tax on power lawn mowers. Ways and Means.

METCALF (D Mont.) HR 4826.....4/23/53. Provide that tax on admissions shall not apply in case of plays presented by community amateur theatre groups, where no part of net earning inures to benefit of any private stockholder or individual. Ways and Means.

STRINGFELLOW (R Utah) HR 4879.....4/27/53. Amend Tariff Act of 1930 to impose a special equalization duty upon wool for which a parity price has been established. Ways and Means.

WINSTEAD (D Miss.) HR 4784.....4/22/53. Amend Internal Revenue Code to allow deduction of certain premiums paid for life and fire insurance in computing income tax. Ways and Means.

WITHROW (R Wis.) HR 4796.....4/22/53. Amend Tariff Act of 1930 as amended to provide flexible duty on importation of lead and zinc so as to stabilize the domestic production of such articles. Ways and Means.

## Bills Acted On (APRIL 22-28)

**EXPLANATORY NOTE:** Bills and resolutions which have been approved and reported by committees to the floor of either house, or have been passed by either house, are listed below in numerical order. Summary gives, in order listed, number of bill, description, sponsor, nature and date of action. Voice vote unless otherwise indicated.

Simple resolutions (S Res or H Res) are completed when adopted by the chamber in which they originate. They do not become law.

Concurrent resolutions (S Con Res or H Con Res) are completed when adopted by both houses. They do not become law.

Joint resolutions (S J Res or H J Res) and bills (S or HR) must be passed by both houses and are then sent to the President. They become law when signed by the President or become law without his signature after ten days, unless he vetoes.

## Sent to President

S 1419. Permit D.C. Board of Commissioners to establish daylight saving time in District of Columbia. CASE (R S.D.). Senate District of Columbia reported April 1. Passed Senate April 2. Passed House April 27 with text of HR 4363 substituted. Senate concurred in House amendments April 27.

S 1767. Amend and extend until July 31, 1953, the D.C. Emergency Rent Act of 1951. District of Columbia Committee discharged April 28. Passed Senate April 28. Passed House April 28.

HR 4507. Amend and extend Housing and Rent Act of 1947 to terminate federal rent controls April 30, 1953, except in critical defense areas. WOLCOTT (R Mich.). House Banking and Currency reported April 16. Passed House on division vote, 187-66, April 23. Passed Senate April 25.

## Senate Bills and Resolutions

### FLOOR ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

S Res 68. Extend authority of Judiciary Committee to investigate problems connected with emigration of refugees from Western European nations. LANGER (R N.D.). Senate Judiciary reported Feb. 16. Referred to Senate Rules and Administration Feb. 16. Senate Rules and Administration reported, amended to provide for extension to Jan. 31, 1954, April 22. Senate adopted April 22.

### COMMITTEE ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

S 380. Authorize sale or lease of certain lands near Garden City, Kan. SCHOEPPPEL (R Kan.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 23.

S 1041. Abolish U.S. Commission for construction of a Washington-Lincoln Memorial Gettysburg Boulevard. KNOWLAND (R Calif.). Senate Public Works reported March 20. Passed Senate on call of calendar March 30. House Public Works reported April 23.

S 1292. Provide for reconveyance to Morristown, N.J., of certain land within Morristown National Historical Park. HENDRICKSON (R N.J.), SMITH (R N.J.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 23.

S 1413. Amend Export-Import Bank Act of 1945 by authorizing the bank to utilize up to \$100 million of its existing lending authority to provide a limited type of insurance to American exports. MAYBANK (D S.C.). Senate Banking and Currency reported April 27.

S 1525. Authorize conveyance and exchange of lands at former U.S. Marine Corps air station, Eagle Mountain Lake, Tex. SALTONSTALL (R Mass.). Senate Armed Services reported April 23.

S 1544. Repeal authority to purchase discharge from Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine Corps. SALTONSTALL (R Mass.). Senate Armed Services reported April 23.

S 1545. Authorize Secretary of Army to convey certain government-owned burial lots and other property in Washington Parish Burial Ground, D.C., and make certain exchanges. SALTONSTALL (R Mass.). Senate Armed Services reported April 23.

S 1547. Authorize payment for transportation of household effects of certain naval personnel. SALTONSTALL (R Mass.). Senate Armed Services reported April 23.

S 1548. Provide for exchange of certain lands in Puerto Rico. SALTONSTALL (R Mass.). Senate Armed Services reported April 23.

S 1549. Retrocede to State of Virginia concurrent jurisdiction over certain highways within Fort Belvoir, Va. SALTONSTALL (R Mass.). Senate Armed Services reported April 23.

S 1550. Authorize President to prescribe the occasions upon which the uniform of any of the armed forces may be worn by persons honorably discharged therefrom. SALTONSTALL (R Mass.). Senate Armed Services reported April 23.

S 1641. Retrocede to State of Oklahoma concurrent jurisdiction over the right of way for U.S. Highways 62 and 277 within Fort Sill Military Reservation, Okla. SALTONSTALL (R Mass.). Senate Armed Services reported April 23.

S J Res 42. Provide for participation by U.S. in national celebration of 50th anniversary of controlled flight. MCCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Judiciary reported April 27.

S Res 89. Authorize study of juvenile delinquency in U.S. HENDRICKSON (R N.J.). Senate Judiciary reported April 27. Referred to Senate Rules and Administration April 27.

S Res 106. Authorize expenditure of \$100,000 by Subcommittee on Privileges and Elections for investigation of New Mexico Senatorial election campaign. JENNER (R Ind.). Senate Rules and Administration reported April 23.

## House Bills and Resolutions

### FLOOR ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

HR 1432. Provide price support for the 1952 crop of Maryland tobacco. SMALL (R Md.). House Agriculture reported March 30. House failed to pass, 110-212, April 24.

HR 4025. Provide additional funds for construction of dams in Columbia River Basin by Army Engineers. ANGELL (R Ore.). House Public Works reported April 15. Passed House April 23.

HR 4363. Authorize the President to establish daylight saving time each year in the District of Columbia. BRODYHILL (R Va.). House District of Columbia reported April 27. Passed House April 27. House vacated passage and passed S 1419 in lieu, substituting text of HR 4363 (as amended to provide for establishment by D.C. Commissioners), April 27.

- HR 4663. Make appropriations for Executive Office, sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, agencies and offices for fiscal 1954. PHILLIPS (R Calif.). House Appropriations reported April 17. Passed House, providing \$451,020,493, April 22.
- HR 4664. Make supplemental appropriations for fiscal 1953. TABER (R N.Y.). House Appropriations reported April 17. Passed House April 22.
- HR 4828. Appropriate money for the Department of Interior during fiscal 1954. JENSEN (R Iowa). House Appropriations reported April 23. Passed House April 28.
- H Res 216. Provide that the House Committee on Education and Labor shall be composed of 28 members. HALLECK (R Ind.). House adopted April 22.

#### COMMITTEE ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

- HR 490. Authorize the use of Sackets Harbor Military Cemetery for burial of war and peacetime veterans of U.S. armed forces. KILBURN (R N.Y.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 22.
- HR 1026. Amend Public Health Service Act to provide medical, surgical, and dental treatment and hospitalization for certain officers and employees of the former Lighthouse Service. HALE (R Maine). House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported April 27.
- HR 1383. Authorize distribution of moneys of deceased restricted members of Five Civilized Tribes of Indians where decedent died seized of no lands or the lands have since been lawfully alienated. EDMONDSON (D Okla.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 22.
- HR 1571. Permit appointment of federal or territorial employees to the Alaska Game Commission if no others are available. BARTLETT (D Alaska). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 22.
- HR 1812. Make certain provisions re activities of temporary and other employees of Bureau of Land Management. D'EWART (R Mont.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 22.
- HR 2696. Provide a method for paying certain unsettled claims for damages sustained as a result of the explosions at Port Chicago, Calif. CONDON (D Calif.). House Judiciary reported April 28.
- HR 2761. Authorize the construction and maintenance of a bridge and approaches thereto across the Mississippi River at or near the cities of Clinton, Iowa, and Fulton, Ill. TALLE (R Iowa). House Public Works reported April 23.
- HR 2832. Authorize federal aid re costs of construction of that portion of an approved hospital project which was commenced without federal participation prior to Jan. 1, 1953. CHENOWETH (R Colo.). House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported April 22.
- HR 4072. Make certain provisions re disposition of certain former recreational demonstration project lands by Commonwealth of Virginia to the school board of Mecklenburg County, Va. ABBITT (D Va.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 27.
- HR 4364. Make certain provisions re composition of claims commissions settling claims for damages caused by U.S. armed forces in foreign countries. REED (R Ill.). House Judiciary reported April 28.
- HR 4465. Amend the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945 by authorizing the bank to utilize up to \$100 million of its existing loan authority to provide a limited type of insurance to American exporters. WOLCOTT (R Mich.). House Banking and Currency reported April 28.
- HR 4654. Provide for exemption from the Annual and Sick Leave Act of 1951 of certain officers in the executive branch of the government. REES (R Kan.). House Post Office and Civil Service reported April 22.
- HR 4779. Authorize the adoption of a report relating to seepage and drainage damages on the Illinois River, Ill. SIMPSON (R Ill.). House Public Works reported April 23.

#### MacARTHUR LETTER COMMENTS

Members of the Senate Armed Services Subcommittee investigating the ammunition shortage in Korea commented April 24 on the proposal of Gen. Douglas MacArthur to "force" Russia to settle Korean and other global questions on "equitable terms." In a letter to Sen. Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.), the now-president of Remington Rand declared a threat to strike at Red China would force Russian action to make peace.

Sen. Robert C. Hendrickson (R N.J.) said that President Eisenhower should invite MacArthur to a top-level White House conference, and added that the General represents the "best thinking available" on Asia policy. Chairman Margaret Chase Smith (R Maine) said there were no plans for calling MacArthur or anyone else for additional testimony. The group closed hearings on the ammunition shortage on April 20. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 546, 547.)

#### STATE SOCIAL SECURITY?

Sen. J. Allen Frear, Jr. (D Del.) April 27 introduced a bill (S 1772) to abolish the federal Social Security System. Under terms of the measure, the money in the Old Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund would be transferred to the states, so they might administer and operate state systems of insurance.

## CONGRESSIONAL QUOTES

"The God of Mars must be spending sleepless nights in his desire for continued bloodshed since at long last we seem to be reaching a turning point in the Korean war," Sen. Karl E. Mundt (R S.D.) conjectured in an April 30 newsletter. "It should be very much better or very much bloodier before July."

In a radio broadcast to Batavia, N.Y., April 27, Rep. Frederic R. Coudert, Jr. (R N.Y.) predicted "the last half of our 50-cent dollar will go faster than the first half unless we stop this inflation," which he said was one of the "disastrous effects of a chronically unbalanced budget."

Congress "should very promptly adopt a set of rules of procedure governing the conduct of hearings by all Congressional committees," Rep. Horace Seely-Brown, Jr. (R Conn.) said in an April 25 speech to a student meeting in Middletown, Conn. "...the powers of the Congressional investigating committee are too great to be exercised by mere rule of thumb," he said.

"Where there is misery, there is soil for Communist propaganda," Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) said in an April 26 radio and television broadcast. "...Perhaps that is why the Communist bloc will not join or aid ... constructive agencies of the United Nations."

Referring to President Eisenhower's request for Congressional authority to admit 240,000 European refugees, (CQ Weekly Report, p. 548), Rep. Omar Burleson (D Tex.) said in an April 30 newsletter: "Whether the President be Truman, Eisenhower, or Donald Duck, I think it is politics through and through and is an effort to woo the foreign elements in this country, whose votes count in our elections...the admission of DP's...has given us some of the very worst dregs of humanity from the bottom of the barrel...One only has to read any daily newspaper published in the large cities of the North and East, to see the source of subversiveness and crime in this country. It's rare to see the name of Smith, Jones, Johnson, or Brown among them."

"Certainly everyone realizes that cuts like these (housing and other fund slashes in HR 4663 -- CQ Weekly Report, p. 534) involve denial of funds to many projects in which citizens are sincerely interested -- but you can't balance budgets with conversation, or economy in the other fellow's district," Rep. Lloyd M. Bentsen, Jr. (D Tex.) said in an April 30 newsletter.

"In the past, the Republicans condemned the Democrats for plowing cotton under, but now the Republicans, under the new plan, seem to call for plowing the marginal farmer under," Sen. Mike Monroney (D Okla.) said in a Senate speech April 27. (Congressional Record, p. 4113).

Opposing Daylight-Saving Time in the District of Columbia, Rep. Paul C. Jones (D Mo.) said in a House speech April 27: "This daylight-saving time might be compared to...the (confusing) wartime order requiring the saving of toothpaste and shaving-cream tubes...that may have been thought up by some lame-brain cousin of the nincompoop who was instrumental in getting through the order prohibiting the sale of an extra pair of pants with a suit of clothes..." (Congressional Record, p. 4047).





### LOBBY FILINGS IN 1953

Eighty-nine registrations were filed under the lobby law from Jan. 1, 1953, to April 27, 1953. Following are names of some of the individuals and their organizations along with information from the documents they filed with Congress.

**WABASH REALTY, INC.**, Sycamore Building, Terre Haute, Ind.

Wesley A. Dierberger and Merle H. Miller, both of Indianapolis, registered on behalf of the organization.

They listed the company's interests as an "amendment to HR 1 to reduce individual income taxes; other tax legislation." Both reported they would be retained from six months to a year, and both listed their compensations as "estimated travel and hotel expenses \$2,000 with fee to be based on results." The two filed Jan. 21, 1953.

**NATIONAL CONFECTIONERS' ASSOCIATION OF THE U.S., INC.**, 221 N. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Philip P. Gott, president, registered Jan. 26, 1953, as representative of the Association. Gott listed the organization's interests as legislation concerned with agriculture, foreign trade, controls, taxes, and food and drugs.

He reported that at the time he registered, no bills had been introduced in which the group was interested.

Gott listed his compensation as approximately \$3,000 a year, dependent on his activities.

**THE REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF NORTH AMERICA**, 209 9th St., Pittsburgh, Pa., and 2517 South Salina St., Syracuse, N. Y.

The Revs. D. Howard Elliott of Beaver Falls, Pa., and George MacKay Robb of Syracuse registered Feb. 4, 1953, on behalf of the church organization.

Both reported they were lobbying for the Christian Amendment Movement which was "working toward divine acknowledgement in the Constitution." They said that no bills dealing with their subject had been introduced in the 83rd Congress.

The two said they were registering for a period of three weeks and their expenses were listed only for travel and living expenses "not to exceed \$200 for the stay in Washington."

**NATIONAL MILK PRODUCERS FEDERATION**, 1731 I St., N.W., Washington, D.C.

H. Willis Tobler, Margaret K. Taylor and Marion Garstang registered on behalf of the Federation Jan. 30, 1953. Tobler and Mrs. Taylor filed amended registrations.

All listed the organization's interests as "any legislation that may affect the milk producers or the cooperatives through which they act to process and market milk."

Tobler said "import controls against foreign dairy products are number one" on the federation's must-legislation list. "We are for the extension, for not more than one year, of reciprocal trade, but with amendments," especially to legislation concerning dairy imports.

Other measures in which the group has an interest were listed by Tobler as the St. Lawrence Seaway, price and wage controls, Department of Agriculture reorganization plan (No. 2), taxes, price supports and HR 2739, "a bill to tighten up the law with respect to labeling imitation products." He said the group was opposed "to relaxation of the prohibition against secondary boycotts" in the Taft-Hartley labor law.

Mrs. Taylor and Garstang reported their annual compensations as \$9,750 and expenses. Tobler's yearly salary was reported as \$8,915. He said he devoted 99 per cent of his time to legislation and that Garstang and Mrs. Taylor spent "about one per cent" of their time on legislative matters.

Mrs. Taylor filed for the federation, formerly the National Cooperative Milk Producers Federation, on Jan. 13, 1947; Garstang, on April 26, 1948, and Tobler, March 29, 1949. (CQ Almanac, Vol. III, 1947, p. 770; Vol. IV, 1948, p. 434; Vol. V, 1949, p. 859.)

### 1952 Registrations

A former government employee who registered on behalf of an organization of government workers in the department from which he retired was among those who filed registrations under the lobby law during the final quarter of 1952. (See CQ Weekly Report, pp. 488, 489, 530-531. The registrations reported in this issue complete coverage of fourth quarter filings printed in the April 7 Congressional Record, pp. 2911 and 2912.)

**ORGANIZATION OF PROFESSIONAL EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**, Post Office Box 381, Washington, D.C.

Leslie T. Mahurin registered as representative for the organization of government employees.

Mahurin said one of the principal legislative goals of the group was to obtain passage of a measure to include federal-state cooperative employees under provisions of the Civil Service Retirement program. He said a number of employees in the field who work for and with government agents but who are hired by the states are now ineligible to take part in the retirement program.

Two bills (HR 521 and HR 1553) have been introduced in this session of Congress to change the law, Mahurin said. Similar measures introduced in the past two or three years failed to receive committee action.

Mahurin, who retired from the Agriculture Department in December, 1952, after 31 years of service, is now on temporary leave of absence from the organization. Currently he is on the staff of the Subcommittee on Inter-Governmental Relations of the House Committee on Government Operations.

He said the organization he represented was not a union but a "group of governmental employees who want to help the government," and that it was "trying to help the Administration get a better job done and improve working standards."

Mahurin reported his compensation as \$110 a month.

**JAPANESE AMERICAN CITIZENS LEAGUE ANTI-DISCRIMINATION COMMITTEE**, 406 Beason Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Mike M. Masaoka registered as representative of the Committee.

Masaoka said the organization was interested in "legislation affecting persons of Japanese ancestry in the U.S. and Hawaii," generally and was particularly watching efforts to change the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act in this Congress. He said his group also was seeking to get appropriations that would permit the adjudication of claims arising from the evacuation of persons of Japanese ancestry from the West Coast during World War II.

Most of his work, Masaoka said, was concerned with government regulatory bodies rather than Congress.

Masaoka listed his compensation as actual out-of-pocket expenses and a \$200 per month retainer. He first registered as representative of the organization in 1946.

**CENTRAL LABOR UNION AND METAL TRADES COUNCIL OF THE PANAMA CANAL ZONE**, Post Office Box 471, Balboa, Heights, C.Z.

Howard E. Munro registered on behalf of the Council. Munro said the organization was the central body for 26 American Federation of Labor unions in the Canal Zone and he represented all of them, through the council, on all legislation affecting unions.

Specifically, Munro is working to have the area's civil code expanded to allow claims against the estates of individuals who are killed in accidents, make sure Canal Zone unions are included in legislation favorable to U.S. unions and to change the section of the Internal Revenue Code which prohibits exemptions for foreign dependents of Americans living in the Canal Zone.

Munro has been registered as a representative of the council since 1950. He listed his salary as \$600 a month plus \$20 a day for expenses.

**MUTUAL INSURANCE COMMITTEE ON FEDERAL TAXATION**, 20 Wacker Drive, Chicago

No representatives were listed for the organization and it set down as its interests "all measures affecting taxation of mutual fire and casualty insurance."

**AMERICAN SHORT LINE RAILROAD ASSOCIATION**, 2000 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C.

C. E. Huntley registered on behalf of the Association.

The organization's office reported it was interested in bills dealing with the St. Lawrence Seaway, Interstate Commerce Commission regulations, the Railroad Retirement Act, and other legislation that might affect the

railroad industry, especially smaller railroad companies. The group also watches for any legislation that would be favorable to larger railroads to the detriment of the smaller companies.

Huntley listed his compensation at \$9,000 a year plus \$50 a month for expenses for travel and entertainment. He reported "an unknown portion" of his time would be "devoted to legislation."

**IRON ORE LESSORS ASSOCIATION**, First National Bank Building, St. Paul, Minn.

Doherty, Rumble, Butler & Mitchell of St. Paul and McClure & Updike of Washington, D.C., were listed as representatives of the association. The Association's interest was given as "amendment of Internal Revenue Code." No compensation was listed by the representatives in the information printed in the Congressional Record.

**AMERICAN HOME LAUNDRY MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION**, 141 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Peter R. Nehemkis, Jr., a Washington, D.C., lawyer, registered as representative of the Association.

Nehemkis told CQ the Association was seeking passage of a bill (HR 2963) introduced in the 83rd Congress to repeal excise taxes on clothes dryers and electric ironers.

The Association is composed of about 30 appliance manufacturers located in 11 states across the nation, Nehemkis said.

He listed his total anticipated expenses as \$17,091.95. Monthly compensation, which was included in the total, was reported as \$750.

## PRESSURE POINTS

### FIVE "ARSONISTS," LADY?

The newspaper of the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers (AFL) observed in its April 24 issue that Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Oveta Culp Hobby had "appointed an advisory committee to help 'improve' the Social Security program. This committee consists of a General Electric Co. executive, two insurance company executives, a corporation lawyer, a business consultant and a woman university professor."

The editorial quoted a comment that "...this is like appointing five professional arsonists and one gentlewoman to run National Fire Prevention Week."

### URGE OIL IMPORT LIMIT

The Independent Petroleum Association of America April 27 adopted a resolution calling upon Congress to limit the importation of foreign petroleum products.

"Recent months have brought evidence of the crippling effects of unrestrained imports. Production rates are being forced downward, tax revenues and economy in oil-producing states are being adversely affected, and drilling activity has slowed down. The failure to find a sound solution through industrial statesmanship leaves but one



alternative---Congress must now accept responsibility in the public interest," it read.

#### SEX DISCRIMINATION?

Helen Tangen, national home service director of Hamilton Dryer, and Florence Scott, national home service director of Ironrite, April 21 denounced as sex discrimination the excise tax on dryers and ironers.

Four Congresswomen accepted an invitation from the American Home Laundry Manufacturers Association to hear the two argue that luxury taxes on appliances were unfair to the farm housewife where her husband's farm machinery was not so taxed.

The Congresswomen who accepted the invitation were Reps. Ruth Thompson (R Mich.), Mrs. John B. Sullivan (D Mo.), Gracie Pfost (D Idaho), and Elizabeth Kee (D W.Va.).

#### CHAMBER ASKS TARIFF CUTS

The U.S. Chamber of Commerce April 29 endorsed a "trade not aid" policy and called on the government to halt its foreign economic assistance program. The group went on record in favor of the Trade Agreements Act, tariff reduction and repeal of "Buy American" legislation, saying that expansion of trade could help make up Europe's dollar deficit.

President Eisenhower April 29 told the Chamber "only trade can bring prosperity" and added "we must trade with others or we cannot exist."

#### AND BRICKER vs. SMITH

Sen. John W. Bricker (R Ohio) April 28, in a speech before the Chamber, charged that Undersecretary of State Walter Bedell Smith made a "deliberate misstatement" when he opposed the Bricker resolution to curb Presidential treaty-making powers.

Smith, also addressing the Chamber, had said April 27 that Bricker's proposal to amend the Constitution on treaty authority would "tie the hands of the executive to a dangerous degree." The flexibility of present powers is a matter of "national security."

Bricker said this was "a deliberate misstatement because the amendment does not curb the treaty-making powers."

#### EISENHOWER LETTER TO CIO

President Eisenhower April 13 wrote Walter P. Reuther, president of the Congress of Industrial Organizations and United Auto Workers, that he intends to press for "every useful measure, private and public," to prevent "the stupidity of mass unemployment." The President's letter, made public April 25, was in response to one written by Reuther April 6 calling for a "broadly representative conference at the earliest possible date to draft a work-sheet for full production and full employment."

#### CORRUPTION INQUIRY

Rep. Martin Dies (D Tex.) April 24 proposed (H Res 219) a seven-member House committee to study "waste, graft, corruption" and "favoritism" in the federal government. The committee would study "ways and means to restore Constitutional government to the United States."

#### ASKS IMMIGRATION STUDY

President Eisenhower, in an April 6 letter to Sen. Arthur V. Watkins (R Utah) released April 27, asked Congress to study possible "serious and inequitable restrictions" in the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act of 1952. Controversy on the Act has continued into this session of Congress. (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 453-454.) Mr. Eisenhower requested revision of the Act in his State of the Union speech Feb. 2. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 180.)

#### LISTS COMPLAINTS

The President said he had received complaints that:

Consuls are burdened with forecasting the unpredictable in deciding whether an alien may become a public charge

Consuls must determine by their "own mental processes" whether an alien probably would engage in espionage, sabotage or subversive activities

Citizens may be questioned improperly under a provision allowing officials to interrogate without warrant "any alien or person believed to be an alien as to his right to be or to remain in the United States"

Foreign-born persons are relegated to "second class" citizenship in that they may be expatriated "without reference to any other conduct on their part" if they reside abroad for certain periods

Seamen are unduly restricted in debarking in U.S. ports

Political offenses for which an alien may be denied admission are not defined

Aliens "who were and are believers in Nazism and Fascism" can enter the U.S. unless it can be shown they affirmatively advocated establishment of those systems here

Aliens may be deported for subversive activity ended years ago even if they have since conducted themselves as "model" Americans

The Act fails to define the "exceptional and extremely unusual hardship" cases in which the Attorney General may suspend deportation

Provisions which permit foreign countries to "mortgage" their quotas in advance will cut off immigration from some of them for many years in the future.

#### DEFEND ACT

Watkins said the Joint Committee on Immigration and Nationality Policy, of which he is Chairman, has been studying the Act, but probably will not recommend any changes during this session. "Some of the defects have resulted from administrative difficulties," he said, "and have been ironed out. In view of the criticism that was voiced against the bill I think its operation has been much better than was expected."

Sen. Pat McCarran (D Nev.) said: "Not a single objection has any force or effect because almost all of them deal with administration. I see no necessity for revising the Act now."

Rep. Francis E. Walter (D Pa.) said: "President Eisenhower has joined the army of critics of the law who have failed to read the Act they criticize...he follows the example of his predecessor."

## DEMOCRATS CONSIDER OFF-YEAR CONVENTION

Unaccustomed as they are to finishing second in national elections in recent years, the Democrats are asking each other the way to the triumphal arch in 1954's Congressional elections -- and some wouldn't object to traveling uncharted by-ways to victory at the polls.

One of the departures from precedent now under consideration is a 1954 national party convention. The proposal remains up in the air, however, with some key figures in the party favoring the off-year session, but others opposing it or emphasizing possible dangers.

Paul M. Butler, member of the Executive Committee of the Democratic National Committee and National Committeeman from Indiana, proposed a 1954 convention at an Executive Committee meeting April 1. The Committee authorized Party Chairman Stephen A. Mitchell to appoint a committee to study the idea, along with the Democratic House and Senate Campaign Committees.

Mitchell has not yet named the study committee, which will have to consider such problems as financing the convention and figuring out a way to apportion delegates, as well as the general advisability of the idea.

One basis for the convention proposal is a September, 1950, report, "Toward a More Responsible Two-Party System," published by the Committee on Political Parties of the American Political Science Association. "...the convention should meet at least biennially," the Committee contended in one of many suggestions for overcoming such faults in party organization and operation as the lack of clear alternatives between programs.

### PIN DOWN PLATFORMS

Biennial conventions, the Committee said, would afford the opportunity to clarify and up-date platforms. Instead of confusing the electorate with as many informal and often vague expositions of policies and programs as there are Congressional candidates, the parties would draft statements of principles on a national basis. Other APSA Committee proposals are designed to enforce platforms through stronger party discipline.

Butler's main points in urging a 1954 convention were:

It "would focus national attention on the Democratic Party ... become a gigantic Democratic rally ... and partially replace the figure of a Presidential candidate as a factor in mobilizing votes."

It would enable the party to "speak with a single, clear voice" instead of allowing each Congressional candidate to "represent (his) ... own views as being the official position of our Party on vital national issues"

It would be in the tradition of pioneering, as was the Democrats' replacement of the caucus with the convention in 1832

It "would emphasize the importance of the legislative branch... and treat it with...dignity."

It would result in "a closer working alliance" among Democrats in Congress and on the National Committee.

It would afford a chance for "scouting the major areas of disagreement within the Party in...preparation for the election of 1956."

It would be "a vehicle of Party harmony... (while) disorganized and scattered efforts in the Congressional campaigns might distort and exaggerate internal differences..."

"It would reinvigorate the Party"

It would "symbolize the mobilization of the entire Party in support of its candidates everywhere," financially and otherwise.

It would be "the commencement of a militant fight to recapture the loyalty and support of already disgruntled, dissatisfied and despairing voters...(through) adoption of a clear and courageous platform."

Other prominent Democrats have advocated biennial conventions.

On May 4, 1952, Frank McKinney, then Democratic National Chairman, wrote to Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.): "...biennial conventions would provide an opportunity for keeping the Party platform up-to-date ... (and) would lead toward greater and more widespread participation in Party affairs ... I find it hard to see how a Party can operate in a truly business like fashion unless some arrangements are made for more frequent national meetings of its governing body."

In a letter to Rep. Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.), February 26, 1952, former President Truman called off-year party conventions "an excellent idea," although it needed much "mulling." Javits had written to Mr. Truman on the need for encouraging broader participation in elections.

### SOME FAVOR MODIFICATIONS

Those favoring a 1954 Democratic convention tend to minimize the APSA points of clarifying and enforcing a national platform. Understandably, they shy away from possible aggravation of intra-party differences on civil rights, "tidelands" and other controversies.

National policies "wouldn't enter into it at all," Rep. Michael J. Kirwan (D Ohio), Chairman of the National Democratic Congressional Committee, said April 24. "They're no concern of individual Congressmen." He called the biennial convention "a good thing," but favors procedures that would modify the APSA proposal.

The gathering, he said, would afford the opportunity to "promote the best talent" in Congressional districts and to "stimulate enthusiasm" among party workers and the electorate. The meeting might better be called a "conference" rather than a convention, Kirwan conceded.

Clayton Fritchey, deputy chairman of the Democratic National Committee, said April 24 that a "plenary party conference" is a more likely development than a convention in the usual sense. For one thing, he pointed out, selection of delegates would be difficult.

## WHO'D BE "DELEGATES"?

Butler's proposal was that seats in the convention be apportioned to Democratic governors, Senators, Representatives, State Chairmen and candidates for Congress and governorships. He warned against an "unrepresentative" conference such as, he said, the Republicans held in 1950 to draft a statement of principles and objectives. Rival Republicans, he recalled, drafted their own statement at another meeting.

Kirwan said apportionment of delegates to the sort of meeting he envisages would be no problem. Congressmen and aspirants to Congress would merely assemble.

If the "convention" evolves into an assemblage of this sort, it would serve approximately the same purposes, aside from fund-raising, as an outsize Jackson-Jefferson Day dinner.

Sen. Earle C. Clements (D Ky.), Chairman of the Senate Democratic Campaign Committee, said April 27: "I very seriously doubt one (a 1954 convention) would be held," and there is "more likelihood of grass roots regional meetings." Emphasizing that he was expressing his own opinions, not speaking as Campaign Committee Chairman, he said there would be little chance for damaging splits in the party to result from regional meetings.

Within each region, thinking would be comparatively unified, and no one would be disturbed by differences among the regions, because such disagreements are "natural and normal," Clements said.

While some proponents of a 1954 convention think of it as a valuable trial run for 1956, Clements said the type of meetings he favors wouldn't be used to "promote" 1956 candidates. If the meetings convene after Congressional candidates have been chosen in the states, he said, there would be an opportunity to spotlight Democratic nominees early in the campaign.

## SEN. HUNT IS OPPOSED

Sen. Lester C. Hunt (D Wyo.), Chairman of the Democratic Senate Campaign Committee's subcommittee for publicity, speakers and research, said April 27: "I don't favor an off-year convention...I see no need for one...We might have some more free-wheeling speakers who would muddy up the waters...and cause a row."

Hunt does not favor the APSA idea on binding national party platforms. "National headquarters will not attempt ... (to lay out) a program or policy or platform for individual Congressmen," he said.

However, Hunt declared he is "all for" regional conferences.

Although a report and recommendation by the committees studying the Butler proposal might arouse considerable discussion of a 1954 convention, the matter is not now an urgent topic of conversation. There has been "very, very little discussion" of the idea, Clements told CQ.

Other Democratic sources said comments on Capitol Hill have not been too favorable, although regional conferences and similar plans have been suggested.

One Democrat said that a "general policy statement" for the Party, rather than a full-fledged platform, might be a good idea.

## PAY OWN WAY?

Expense, which some see as a stumbling block, would be no problem, Kirwan said. Each delegate to the meeting should pay his own way, he proposed.

Butler envisages a more elaborate get-together, costing about \$500,000, and suggests tapping such sources as the convention's host city, radio and television rights, souvenirs, program advertising, delegate assessment, spectator ticket sales and contributions from radio listeners and viewers.

In a resolution adopted July 25, 1952, the last Democratic convention authorized the National Committee "to fix the time and place for holding the next National Convention," so that road apparently is clear.

The same resolution also directed continuation of the present distribution of delegates, but stated the National Committee may modify this apportionment. Except for West Virginia and New York, Butler said in his proposal, state laws which establish procedures for selecting delegates would not apply to an off-year convention. Therefore, his proposed line-up would be possible.

## GOP SPOKESMAN SKEPTICAL

So far, only the Democrats have discussed a 1954 convention openly. Dr. Floyd McCaffree, director of research for the Republican National Committee, said April 24 that he knows of no similar proposals in the GOP. "I'm willing to wager" that the Democrats won't hold a convention, either, he said.

## POLITICAL NOTES

(APRIL 24-30)

## Score "First 100 Days"

Democrats meeting in New York April 29 were told that the first 100 days of the Eisenhower Administration had been marked by "creeping McCarthyism" and a Republican "give away" of natural resources.

Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.) decried what he called "the growing disease of McCarthyism and Jenneritis" at the annual \$100-a-plate dinner of the Democratic State Committee of New York. He charged that the Bill of Rights was being abridged by "indirection, innuendo, smear and attack" by Sens. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.), William E. Jenner (R Ind.) and others of "their ilk."

"What a spectacle we present to the rest of the world!" Lehman declared. "We have convinced our own people that this great democracy of ours is honeycombed with traitors, spies, subversives and sexual deviates." Lehman appealed to his fellow Democrats to make "a frontal attack on McCarthyism" in the 1954 election even if it should mean risking political defeat.

Thomas K. Finletter, former Secretary of the Air Force, charged that the Republicans are attempting "to give away the great natural wealth of the nation--the oil of the tidelands as well as the power of the Niagara and the St. Lawrence--to the privileged few."



Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D Wash.) also charged that "the off-shore oil grab" was only the first step of the "Republican give-away."

Meanwhile, Sen. Harley M. Kilgore (D W.Va.) said the Eisenhower Administration has been marked by faltering leadership. Speaking before the Women's Democratic Club of Silver Spring, Md., April 29, Kilgore declared the new Administration lacked "purpose and direction" and was unfamiliar with the problems of government. He particularly scored it for "political tampering with science" and "political censorship of the results of technical studies," in reference to the forced resignation and temporary reprieve of Dr. Allen V. Astin as director of the Bureau of Standards. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 548.)

### Ike Talks To GOP Women

President Eisenhower told a meeting of Republican women in Washington April 24 that no miracle overnight will bring about a permanent peace.

"No miraculous overnight accomplishment can be expected nor indeed would that probably be a good thing," he told the GOP women delegates attending a two-day conference April 23-24 held under the auspices of the women's division of the Republican National Committee.

The President reviewed three campaign promises which had special interest to women -- reducing the cost of government and the high cost of living, wiping out inefficiency, corruption and subversion in government, and his peace program. He said that his Administration was working hard to fulfill all these campaign pledges and he hoped to bring about a tax reduction "in the future."

Republican National Chairman Leonard W. Hall told the delegates April 24 that they must concentrate on bringing into the GOP fold in the 1954 elections some five million voters who voted for President Eisenhower in 1952 but did not vote for Republican Congressional candidates.

In a speech before the group April 23 House Speaker Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R Mass.) emphasized the importance of the 1954 elections. "I do not need to tell this group that the number one political task which confronts you is the election of a Republican Senate and a Republican House in 1954," Martin said.

Sen. Styles Bridges (R N.H.), president pro tempore of the Senate, reviewed on April 23 the first hundred days of the Eisenhower Administration. He said that the new Administration's most significant accomplishment during that period was that this nation had "regained the offensive" from the Communists. "The world knows now that ... the cause of the free peoples shall not go by default," Bridges stated.

### Top Demo Command Goes South

Top officials of the Democratic National Committee including Chairman Stephen A. Mitchell, began a five-day trip through the South April 29. They were to attend a Southern Regional Conference of Democrats at Birmingham, Ala., and the state convention of North Carolina Young Democrats at Asheville. The Birmingham meeting on April 30 and May 1 was the first of its kind held in the South since the November election. Top Demo-

crats from Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee, North and South Carolina were to attend.

Accompanying Mitchell on this Southern trip were Mrs. India Edwards, vice chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and Clayton Fritchey and Hy Raskin, deputy chairmen. Their aim was to strengthen the traditional ties of the South to the Democratic party. Florida and Tennessee went Republican in the 1952 Presidential contest, and the Democrats won a close victory in the Presidential contest in Kentucky and South Carolina.

### SHEEHAN "AVAILABLE"

Rep. Timothy P. Sheehan (R Ill.) announced April 26 that he "would feel it a duty as well as a privilege to accept the Republican Party's bid for the nomination for Senator in the 1954 Illinois Senatorial election" if top state GOP leaders should unite behind his candidacy. But he made it plain that unless he could obtain the Senate nomination without a primary contest he would seek re-election as Representative from the Eleventh (Chicago) district.

Sheehan said the next Republican candidate for the Senate probably would come from the Chicago area because it has been the practice in the state for years "to select one Senator from Chicago and the other Senator from downstate." Sen. Everett M. Dirksen (R Ill.) is from Pekin and "Chicago has no Republican representative among the major elective offices in Illinois," Sheehan noted.

Sheehan said "it is inconceivable that the office holders and party officials would permit a wide-open primary" in Illinois since the GOP is in control of most federal, state and county offices. Therefore, he said, "it seems to me to be incumbent upon the party leaders to get together and decide upon a (GOP Senate) candidate" for the 1954 election. He named as leaders of "three outstanding factions" Edward F. Moore, Cook County GOP chairman, Dirksen and Gov. William S. Stratton (R Ill.).

Sheehan commended his background and record in Congress to these men and the voters of Illinois. He said his two-term Congressional record contrasted sharply with that of Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) whose term expires next year.

### REVISES WELFARE BUDGET

At her first press conference as Secretary of the new Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby April 27 said the revised budget request for her Department in fiscal 1954 is about \$64 million less than the \$1,786,528,761 proposed by former President Truman.

Mrs. Hobby said the reduction was made in "controllable items." The new estimate calls for 36,422 jobs in the Department, 1,099 less than the current payroll, and 671 below the Truman estimate. The largest cut is in funds for the Public Health Service which were reduced from \$270,893,000 estimated by Mr. Truman to \$219,665,000. The new budget estimates call for \$1,374,223,000 for Social Security, \$2,052,000 below the Truman request, and funds for the Office of Education were cut from \$94,424,761 to \$85,976,000.

# HOUSE PASSES INTERIOR FUND

Bill Carries \$406,130,343 After Cuts In Power Project Appropriations

The House by voice vote April 28 passed a bill (HR 4828) to appropriate \$406,130,343 to finance Department of the Interior operations in fiscal 1954. The total was \$201,206,057 less than ex-President Truman had requested but \$1,267,104 more than the House Appropriations Committee recommended.

Cuts in funds for transmission lines and power projects, and the Bureau of Mines synthetic-fuels program bore the brunt of House opposition during consideration of the bill April 27 and 28.

Secretary of the Interior Douglas McKay had cut back the original request of \$7.9 million for the fuels program by \$2 million. But the House Committee recommended no funds at all for continuing production of synthetic gasoline from coal and oil shale at experimental plants.

In explaining the Committee action, Ivor D. Fenton (R Pa.) said April 27 the experiments "have brought the cost of producing gasoline down to a few cents of being commercially competitive with other methods of producing gasoline," at which point, he said, "private industry should take over." Carl D. Perkins (D Ky.) asked, "is it not reasonable that by a continuation of this process we will get the price down still further?"

Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.) charged April 28 that with a nominal \$1,267,600 left in the bill for the synthetic fuels program "we can conclude (it) will be junked." He asked if this "abrupt discontinuance" was a "sort of payoff." He noted the Committee action was a "great boost to oil companies," and added that "maybe national campaign contributions helped a little." Ben F. Jensen (R Iowa), denied the allegation.

## SYNTHETIC FUELS

Three amendments to increase funds for the synthetic fuels program were offered April 28. Clarence Cannon (D Mo.) proposed an increase from \$12,178,814 to \$15,842,222 in funds for the Bureau of Mines to carry on synthetic fuel experiments at both the Rifle, Colo., and Louisiana, Mo., plants. It was rejected by voice vote.

A substitute amendment to increase the funds to \$15,977,622 to provide also for experiments in coal gasification at Gorgas, Ala., offered by Carl Elliott (D Ala.) also was rejected.

Rep. Fenton introduced a Committee amendment to increase the money for the synthetic fuels program to \$13,395,918, for use at the Rifle, Colo. plant. The House adopted this proposal by voice vote.

The House Committee had allowed only \$150,000 of a requested \$5,650,000 for the continuing fund of the Southwestern Power Administration, and Sam Rayburn (D Tex.) April 28 proposed raising the fund to \$3,736,000. He called the cuts a "wedge to kill public power" in the U.S. and a blow to the rural electrification program. The House rejected his amendment on a 107-142 standing and a 133-173 teller vote.

Gracie Pfost (D Idaho) offered an amendment to raise from \$38.3 million to \$38,420,000 funds for construction of transmission lines by the Bonneville Power Administration. It was rejected on a 55-105 standing vote. Another proposed increase of \$4,308,000 for the BPA was defeated by voice vote.

A Committee amendment offered by Jensen to provide \$50,000 for planning expenses for the southeastern power area was agreed to by voice vote.

Democrat Pat Sutton (Tenn.) called on Jensen and other House Republicans to support his amendment, which he said was the "exact wording" of the "Jensen rider" voted into many appropriation bills in the past three years. Sutton's amendment would ban the Interior Department from filling more than one out of every four normal job vacancies in fiscal 1954 until an over-all 10 per cent personnel cut had been effected by the Department.

The House rejected Sutton's proposal on a 52-130 standing vote. Jensen said the amendment was not necessary because the President "has given orders to all Department heads that there be no vacancies filled."

A motion to recommit the bill to include proposed increases for the Southwestern and Bonneville Power Administrations, offered by Rayburn, was defeated on a 167-212 roll call. (R 11-187; D 155-25). (For voting, see page 576).

As sent to the Senate, the bill contained the following major money provisions: \$3,160,000 for the Office of the Secretary; \$43.3 million for the Bonneville Power Administration; \$13 million for the Bureau of Land Management; \$83,369,000 for the Bureau of Indian Affairs; \$133,146,675 for the Bureau of Reclamation; \$19,967,218 for the Bureau of Mines; \$32,971,550 for the National Park Service; \$11,210,600 for the Fish and Wildlife Service; \$34,922,300 for the Office of Territories; \$2,325,000 for salaries and expenses; \$903,000 for the Virgin Islands Corp.; \$85,000 for the Federal Coal Mine Safety Board; \$20,000 for the Commission of Fine Arts; \$27,750,000 for the Geological Survey.

## AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Sam Rayburn (D Tex.) -- Increase by \$3,586,000 the continuing fund of the Southwestern Power Administration. Standing, 107-142; teller, 133-173.

Gracie Pfost (D Idaho) -- Raise from \$38.3 million to \$38,420,000 funds for construction by the Bonneville Power Administration. Standing, 55-105.

Don Magnuson (D Wash.) -- Increase funds for Bonneville Power Administration construction by \$4,308,000. Voice.

Clarence Cannon (D Mo.) -- Provide \$15,842,222 instead of \$12,178,814 for the Bureau of Mines' development of mineral resources. Voice.

Carl Elliott (D Ala.) -- Substitute \$15,977,622 for the \$15,842,222 proposed by Cannon. Voice.

Delegate E. L. Bartlett (D Alaska) -- Increase by \$2.4 million funds for Alaska Road construction, and by \$400,000 money for the Alaska Road Commission. Voice.



Pat Sutton (D Tenn.) -- Forbid the Interior Department to fill about 75 per cent of the normal job vacancies occurring during fiscal 1954 until an over-all 10 per cent cut in Department personnel had been effected. Standing, 52-130.

#### COMMITTEE FUND BILL ACTION

The Interior appropriation bill (HR 4828) April 23 was favorably reported by the House Appropriations Committee. The Committee recommended \$404,863,239. Included in the Committee report (H Rept. 314) was the following statement of policy:

"The Interior Department should be concerned with only those functions or activities which private enterprise cannot or will not undertake ... In all future projects or new starts which include transmission lines, private enterprise shall be urged to take the initiative in constructing, owning and operating such works before money is made available for federal construction."

#### RENT CONTROL

The Senate on voice vote April 25 passed and sent to the President a bill (HR 4507) to extend rent controls to July 31 in areas which now have them. The House had passed the measure by a standing vote of 187 to 66 April 23. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 535).

With the President's signature, April 30 the measure became Public Law 23.

The Senate interrupted its submerged lands debate for an hour in order to approve the measure. Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) spoke for the bill. He said the three-month extension was about the "best we can get out of it and the battle now will have to be transferred to the halls of the state legislature."

President Eisenhower had requested that the controls be extended to Oct. 1, but the House Banking and Currency Committee April 16 reported the bill out with provisions that would have permitted controls to die April 30. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 496). The 90-day extension was agreed to as a compromise by the House. Sen. Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.) reported the compromise was agreeable to the President.

Approximately 5.6 million dwellings are affected by the measure, including 4.3 million units in communities which last year voted to continue controls under federal legislation.

#### CONTROLS FOR D.C.

A bill (S 1767) to extend rent control in the District of Columbia for three months, to July 31, was approved by the Senate and House on April 28. Passage in both chambers was by voice vote.

The measure was given Senate approval in two minutes, and rushed to the House, where approval took less than 30 seconds.

#### D.C. SAVINGS TIME

The Senate April 27 approved, and sent to the President, a bill (S 1419) to permit the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia to establish daylight saving time each year. The President signed it (P.L. 22) on April 28, apparently ending an almost-yearly dispute over enactment of daylight time.

A bill first was passed by the Senate April 2, allowing the Commissioners to act on "fast" time for 1953 only. The House passed its own bill (HR 4363) April 27, after agreeing to an amendment by Rep. John W. Heselton (R Mass.) to make the authority permanent. Agreement on the permanent authority came by roll call, 250-99. (For voting, see chart, page 576).

An amendment by Rep. Paul C. Jones (D Mo.) to exempt federal offices and agencies from the "fast" time was defeated on a 17-41 standing vote. The House subsequently passed S 1419, after amending it to conform to the text of HR 4363. The Senate concurred in the House amendment the same day.

#### AMENDMENT AGREED TO

John W. Heselton (R Mass.) -- Make permanent the authority of the Commissioners with respect to daylight time. Roll-call, 250-99.

#### AMENDMENT REJECTED

Paul C. Jones (D Mo.) -- Exempt federal offices and agencies from daylight time. Standing, 17-41.

#### MARYLAND TOBACCO

The House April 24 rejected a bill (HR 1432) to extend price supports to tobacco growers in five counties of southern Maryland. Action was by a roll-call vote of 110 to 212. (For voting, see chart, p. 576).

HR 1432 would have provided the price supports despite the fact that 71 per cent of the farmers concerned had voted against acreage quotas. Rep. Frank Small, Jr. (R Md.), who introduced the bill, estimated that farmers will lose \$5 million on the 1952 crop without the supports. They have voted for quotas on their 1953 crop.

Opponents of HR 1432 said the bill would set a precedent for retroactive supports after rejection of quotas, a condition to eligibility for price support.

#### AMENDMENT REJECTED

Rep. Thomas G. Abernethy (D Miss.) -- Confine benefits of the bill to those growers who had voted for quotas. Teller vote, 62-129.

#### LEAVE PAY BAR

The House April 30 approved and sent to the Senate a bill (HR 4654) which would bar lump-sum payments to top government officials in lieu of unused leave. Passage was on voice vote.

Some Republicans had protested against leave payments to former officials of the Truman Administration, and hearings were held by a House Appropriations Subcommittee. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 380).

#### CONFIRMATIONS

The Senate has confirmed:

Former Gov. Thomas J. Herbert (R) of Ohio and former Sen. Harry P. Cain (R Wash.), April 28, as members of the Subversive Activities Control Board.

John Slezak and James P. Mitchell, April 30, as Assistant Secretaries of the Army.

## TIDELANDS VOTE SET

The Senate April 28 interrupted its long debate on the submerged lands bill (S J Res 13) to agree upon May 5 as the date for a final vote.

This was preceded by four weeks of argument, including the longest speech in Senate history, and was followed by rejection of federal controls amendments by votes that forecast the probable division on the final vote.

### APRIL 24 --

Wayne Morse (I Ore.) started off on a talkathon he said might last eight or 12 hours but which wound up as the longest speech in Senate history -- 22 hours and 26 minutes. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 538).

Senate Majority Leader Robert A. Taft (R Ohio) had made it clear that Morse would have to yield the floor if he permitted a quorum call or other interruption. Morse began by admitting that current debate "takes on many characteristics of a filibuster" but he said it was not the "extreme type of filibuster" aimed at preventing an eventual vote.

President Eisenhower asked for quick passage of the submerged lands bill saying he was "deeply concerned" over the deadlock caused by long debate.

The President's desires were expressed in a letter to Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.) who April 17 had written, along with 24 other Senators, asking Mr. Eisenhower to state his views on the legislation.

### APRIL 25 --

Morse finished his marathon speech. He told newsmen that he had stopped when he did because "I had finished all I wanted to say."

### APRIL 27 --

On a roll-call vote of 56-33 (for voting, see chart, p. 578) the Senate killed Anderson's proposal to substitute federal control for state ownership in the off-shore bill.

The action came on a motion by Taft to lay on the table the Anderson amendment to insert language providing for federal control and eliminate state control provisions. Anderson's amendment was modified by an amendment by Lister Hill (D Ala.) providing for federal revenues from the oil-rich lands to be given to aid for education.

Defeat of Anderson's substitute carried with it the Hill amendment. Prior to the vote, Hill had argued for a separate vote on his education amendment. Supporting him, Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) said that killing the amendment by voting on the Anderson substitute would amount to "two burials in one coffin."

Taft objected to a separate vote on the Hill amendment contending that it dealt only with a method of handling federal revenues from oil lands.

The Senate then accepted by voice vote an amendment by Irving M. Ives (R N.Y.) to assure continued recognition of the New York State boundary as the international line with Canada in Lake Ontario.

## Inland vs. Coastal

Senators from "inland" states apparently are divided just about evenly on the "tidelands" issue and there even is considerable difference of opinion among Senators of 21 "coastal" states which would benefit most from state control of the submerged lands off their shores.

On an April 27 roll-call test, 10 coastal Senators indicated they did not favor state control, by voting against tabling a substitute to the bill (S J Res 13) which would give the states title to the so-called tidelands. One other was paired against tabling. The substitute measure (S 107) would give the federal government control of submerged lands beyond the three-mile limit; the government and the coastal states could jointly control underwater lands and their natural resources out to the three-mile limit. It was tabled, 56 to 33.

Thirty Senators from coastal states voted for (and one was paired for) tabling the substitute bill introduced by Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.). Defeat of the substitute carried with it an amendment to set aside federal revenue from off-shore oil for aid to education.

Some 26 Senators from inland states, with apparently nothing to gain from S J Res 13, the states-title bill, voted (one was paired for tabling) to table the Anderson substitute providing for federal control. Twenty-three inland Senators voted (one other was paired and two announced their stands) against killing the substitute.

Only one Senator, Robert S. Kerr (D Okla.) was absent and did not record any stand. This was the ninth time since Kerr came to the Senate in 1949 that he had failed to vote on a roll call connected with tidelands. (He also did not vote on tidelands roll calls April 28 and April 30.) Kerr is president of the Kerr-McGee Oil Industries, Inc.

Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) offered an amendment to cut down the seaward boundaries of Texas and Florida in the Gulf from 10½ to three miles, in line with limits put on other states in the bill; authorize the federal government to develop the resources of the continental shelf beyond the states' seaward boundaries, and dedicate all federal revenues from the resources to aid for education, after the national emergency is over.

### APRIL 28 --

After leaders threatened to keep the Senate in continuous session, it was agreed by unanimous consent that a final vote would be taken on the bill May 5. Under the agreement, proposed by Anderson, debate would be limited on amendments.

The vote on the Douglas amendment, sponsored also by Anderson, was 26-58.

By voice vote the Senate agreed to an amendment by Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.), author of the state ownership bill. The amendment struck from his measure reference to recognition of boundaries of states "hereafter" approved by Congress. Opponents of the bill had charged that the "hereafter" opened the door for future extension of boundaries by the states.

A. S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.) offered an amendment. It would have recognized that all coastal states have a three-mile seaward boundary; and would have dedicated federal revenues to paying off the national debt.

APRIL 29 --

Taft urged the Senate not to accept any "half-baked propositions" for federal control of the continental shelf seaward of state borders.

He said that within two weeks he would bring to the Senate floor a separate bill dealing "in a comprehensive way" with the outer shelf. He said no one questions federal ownership of these outer lands.

Price Daniel (D Tex.) asked for defeat of the Monroney amendment. He said it was "about the same thing" as the Douglas amendment. A Vote on the Monroney amendment was postponed until April 30.

Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) called up his amendment to require that \$62,800,000 in royalties from off-shore oil production since the 1947 Supreme Court decision regarding California's off-shore lands be turned over to the federal treasury. The money, now held in escrow, was to be used to reduce the national debt.

Kefauver said the purpose of his amendment was to "save one little drop for the United States" if Congress was going to "give away this vast wealth" in the submerged lands to a few states.

APRIL 30 --

Monroney's amendment was beaten on roll call, 22-59. Prior to the vote, Monroney contended that a dangerous precedent would be established in international relations if Congress recognized any boundaries beyond the three-mile mark.

James E. Murray (D Mont.) offered, then withdrew, an amendment to eliminate language in the bill he said might impair federal powers to build multi-purpose dams on navigable rivers for power and flood control. Holland assured Murray the bill was not intended to prevent such construction.

Sen. Francis Case (R S.D.) also proposed, then withdrew, an amendment. It would have provided for distribution to the states on the basis of per capita school population federal receipts from mineral leases beyond the seaward boundaries of the states.

Douglas offered an amendment apparently aimed at keeping California from laying claim to submerged lands between its coast and certain islands many miles off its shore. The amendment, providing for a three-mile limit off-shore for each island, was rejected on a roll-call vote of 26-50.

#### AMENDMENTS AGREED TO

Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.) -- Strike out words in the bill (S J Res 13) in order to discourage any state from attempting to extend its seaward boundaries in the future. Voice.

Irving M. Ives (R N.Y.) -- Assure continued recognition of the New York State boundary as the international line with Canada in Lake Ontario. Voice.

#### AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) -- Limit state ownership to three miles offshore and provide for a system of federal administration of continental shelf beyond three-mile limit, with revenues going to aid for education. Roll call, 26-58.

A. S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.) -- Limit to three miles the states' seaward borders, provide for federal leasing of the rest of the continental shelf and devote federal royalties from resources to reduction of national debt. Roll call, 22-59.

Douglas -- Require that the off-shore boundaries of states be measured from the coast of the main continent, and limit to three miles the seaward boundaries of islands lying off coastal states. Roll call, 26-50.

#### MOTION AGREED TO

Robert A. Taft (R Ohio) -- Table Anderson (D N.M.) substitute to S J Res 13 to give the federal government control of submerged lands seaward of three-mile limit, and joint control with states of lands seaward to three-mile mark, with states getting 37½ per cent of revenues from resources from such lands in the marginal sea. (This substitute was modified by the Lister Hill, D Ala. amendment to set aside all federal revenue from off-shore oil for aid to education.) Roll call, 56-33.)

#### MORSE LETTERS

Sen. Wayne Morse (I Ore.) placed about 43 pages of letters and telegrams supporting his record-breaking speech against S J Res 13 on "tidelands" (CQ Weekly Report, p. 538). About 30 pages of messages, beginning on p. 4217 of the Record, were submitted by the Oregon Independent on April 28. He added about 13 pages, beginning on p. 4366, on April 30.

#### JULY 4 ADJOURNMENT?

House Speaker Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R Mass.) April 27 said Congress still was trying for adjournment by July 4, despite Senate delay due to the "tidelands" debate.

#### WHEAT FOR PAKISTAN?

Sen. H. Alexander Smith (R N.J.) announced April 29 that the government will send a three-man mission to Pakistan to survey the crop situation. Pakistan has applied to the U.S. for help, estimating it would need one million tons of wheat by late Fall of 1953 because of drought.

April 27, Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) and Rep. Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.) introduced bills (S 1782 and HR 4872, respectively) to provide emergency food assistance. S 1782 would provide for loans of food, primarily wheat, from government-owned reserves. No amount was specified. HR 4872 would provide funds for up to one million tons of wheat through Dec. 31, 1953, with the Reconstruction Finance Corporation advancing up to \$25 million until Congress appropriates the funds.

# House Votes: Tobacco, Daylight Saving, Appropriations

1. Maryland Tobacco (HR 1432). Provide price support at 90 per cent of parity for 1952 crop of Maryland tobacco. Passage of bill. Failed to pass, 110-212, April 24. (See story, p. 573).
2. D.C. Daylight Saving Time (HR 4363). Provide that President shall establish daylight saving time in the District of Columbia each year. Committee amendment, as amended, to provide that authority for annually establishing

daylight saving time shall be vested in the D.C. Board of Commissioners. Agreed to, 250-99, April 27. (See story, p. 573).

3. Interior Appropriations for fiscal 1954 (HR 4828). Make appropriation of \$406.1 million for the Interior Department for fiscal 1954. Rayburn (D Tex.) motion to recommit with instructions to include certain increases for the Southwestern and Bonneville Power Administrations. Rejected, 167-212, April 28. (See story, p. 572).

TOTAL				REPUBLICAN				DEMOCRAT			
YEAS	110	250	167	YEAS	64	152	11	YEAS	26	98	155
NAYS	212	99	212	NAYS	82	34	187	NAYS	130	64	25
1	2	3		1	2	3		1	2	3	
<b>ALABAMA</b>											
3 Andrews (D)	N	N	Y	5 Patterson (R)	?	Y	N	2 Halleck (R)	Y	Y	N
9 Battle (D)	?	N	Y	AL Sadiak (R)	N	Y	N	6 Harden (R)	Y	Y	N
1 Boykin (D)	N	Y	X	2 Seely-Brown (R)	X	Y	N	10 Harvey (R)	Y	Y	N
7 Elliott (D)	N	Y	Y	<b>DELAWARE</b>				1 Madden (D)	N	Y	Y
2 Grant (D)	?	N	Y	AL Warburton (R)	N	Y	N	8 Merrill (R)	?	Y	N
8 Jones (D)	N	Y	Y	<b>FLORIDA</b>				9 Wilson (R)	Y	?	N
5 Rains (D)	N	N	Y	2 Bennett (D)	N	N	Y	<b>IOWA</b>			
4 Roberts (D)	N	Y	Y	1 Campbell (D)	N	N	Y	5 Cunningham (R)	Y	?	?
6 Selden (D)	N	N	Y	7 Haley (D)	N	N	✓	6 Dolliver (R)	N	N	N
<b>ARIZONA</b>				5 Herlong (D)	N	Y	?	3 Gross (R)	?	N	N
2 Patten (D)	N	Y	Y	4 Lantaff (D)	?	?	Y	8 Hoeven (R)	N	N	N
1 Rhodes (R)	N	Y	N	8 Matthews (D)	N	N	Y	7 Jensen (R)	Y	Y	N
<b>ARKANSAS</b>				6 Rogers (D)	Y	Y	Y	4 LeCompte (R)	Y	N	N
1 Gathings (D)	N	?	?	3 Sikes (D)	N	N	Y	1 Martin (R)	Y	N	N
4 Harris (D)	N	N	Y	<b>GEORGIA</b>				2 Talle (R)	Y	N	N
5 Hays (D)	N	N	Y	10 Brown (D)	N	N	Y	<b>KANSAS</b>			
2 Mills (D)	N	Y	Y	4 Camp (D)	N	N	?	3 George (R)	Y	N	N
6 Norrell (D)	Y	N	Y	2 Pilcher (D)	N	N	Y	5 Hope (R)	Y	Y	N
3 Trimble (D)	N	Y	Y	5 Davis (D)	?	?	N	1 Miller (D)	?	Y	Y
<b>CALIFORNIA</b>				3 Forrester (D)	N	N	?	4 Rees (R)	N	N	N
7 Allen (R)	Y	Y	N	9 Landrum (D)	N	N	N	2 Scrivner (R)	Y	N	N
13 Bramblett (R)	Y	Y	N	7 Lanham (D)	N	Y	Y	6 Smith (R)	N	N	N
6 Condon (D)	?	Y	Y	1 Preston (D)	X	X	Y	<b>KENTUCKY</b>			
2 Engle (D)	N	Y	Y	6 Vinson (D)	N	X	✓	4 Cheif (D)	Y	Y	Y
10 Gubser (R)	N	Y	N	8 Wheeler (D)	N	Y	N	8 Golden (R)	Y	N	?
14 Hagen (D)	N	Y	Y	<b>IDAHO</b>				1 Gregory (D)	Y	N	Y
12 Hunter (R)	N	Y	N	2 Budge (R)	N	Y	N	7 Perkins (D)	Y	Y	Y
11 Johnson (R)	?	?	N	1 Pfof (D)	N	Y	Y	3 Robson (R)	Y	Y	N
4 Mailliard (R)	Y	Y	N	<b>ILLINOIS</b>				5 Spence (D)	Y	N	Y
8 Miller (D)	N	Y	Y	16 Allen (R)	Y	Y	N	6 Watts (D)	Y	?	Y
3 Moss (D)	N	✓	Y	17 Arends (R)	Y	Y	N	2 Withers (D)	Y	Y	?
29 Phillips (R)	Y	N	N	25 Bishop (R)	Y	N	N	<b>LOUISIANA</b>			
1 Scudder (R)	?	Y	N	19 Chipfield (R)	Y	N	N	2 Boggs (D)	N	Y	✓
5 Shelley (D)	N	Y	Y	21 Mack (D)	?	Y	Y	4 Brooks (D)	?	N	?
27 Sheppard (D)	X	N	Y	15 Mason (R)	N	Y	N	1 Hebert (D)	N	Y	X
28 Utt (R)	N	Y	N	24 Price (D)	N	Y	Y	8 Long (D)	N	N	Y
30 Wilson (R)	Y	Y	N	14 Reed (R)	Y	Y	N	6 Morrison (D)	N	Y	Y
9 Younger (R)	Y	Y	N	20 Simpson (R)	N	N	N	5 Passman (D)	N	N	Y
<b>Los Angeles County</b>				22 Springer (R)	?	Y	N	7 Thompson (D)	N	Y	Y
23 Doyle (D)	?	Y	✓	18 Velde (R)	Y	N	N	3 Willis (D)	N	N	Y
21 Hiestand (R)	N	Y	N	23 Vursell (R)	?	N	N	<b>MAINE</b>			
25 Hillings (R)	N	Y	N	<b>Chicago—Cook County</b>				1 Hale (R)	N	Y	N
20 Hinshaw (R)	N	Y	N	3 Busbey (R)	N	Y	N	3 McIntire (R)	Y	Y	N
19 Holifield (D)	N	Y	Y	13 Church (R)	N	Y	N	2 Nelson (R)	N	Y	N
22 Holt (R)	N	Y	N	1 Dawson (D)	?	Y	Y	<b>MARYLAND</b>			
18 Hosmer (R)	?	?	X	8 Gordon (D)	N	Y	✓	2 Devereux (R)	Y	Y	N
16 Jackson (R)	N	Y	?	10 Hoffman (R)	?	X	X	4 Fallon (D)	Y	Y	N
17 King (D)	N	Y	Y	12 Jonas (R)	✓	?	N	7 Friedel (D)	Y	Y	Y
15 McDonough (R)	N	Y	N	5 Kluczynski (D)	?	Y	Y	3 Garmatz (D)	Y	✓	Y
24 Poulson (R)	?	?	?	4 McVey (R)	N	Y	N	6 Hyde (R)	Y	Y	N
26 Yorty (D)	?	?	Y	6 O'Brien (D)	N	Y	Y	1 Miller (R)	Y	Y	N
<b>COLORADO</b>				2 O'Hara (D)	N	Y	Y	5 Small (R)	Y	?	N
4 Aspinall (D)	N	Y	Y	11 Sheehan (R)	✓	?	X	<b>MASSACHUSETTS</b>			
3 Chenoweth (R)	Y	N	N	5 Yates (D)	X	✓	Y	6 Bates (R)	N	Y	N
2 Hill (R)	✓	Y	Y	7 Vacancy	X	✓	Y	2 Boland (D)	N	?	Y
1 Rogers (D)	Y	Y	Y	<b>INDIANA</b>				10 Curtis (R)	X	Y	N
<b>CONNECTICUT</b>				4 Adair (R)	Y	Y	N	4 Donohue (D)	?	?	Y
3 Cretella (R)	N	Y	N	5 Beamer (R)	Y	Y	N	8 Goodwin (R)	N	?	N
1 Dodd (D)	N	Y	Y	7 Bray (R)	?	Y	N	1 Heselton (R)	N	Y	N
4 Morano (R)	?	Y	N	11 Brownson (R)	N	Y	N	7 Lane (D)	N	Y	Y
				3 Crumpacker (R)	Y	Y	N	14 Martin (R)	-	-	-
								<b>MISSOURI</b>			
								5 Bolling (D)	N	?	Y
								9 Cannon (D)	N	N	Y
								8 Carnahan (D)	N	Y	Y
								6 Cole (R)	Y	Y	N
								2 Curtis (R)	N	Y	N
								4 Hilleison (R)	N	Y	N
								10 Jones (D)	N	N	Y
								1 Karsten (D)	N	Y	Y
								11 Moulder (D)	N	N	Y
								7 Short (R)	Y	?	N
								3 Sullivan (D)	N	Y	Y
								<b>MONTANA</b>			
								2 D'Ewart (R)	N	N	N
								1 Metcalf (D)	N	Y	Y
								<b>NEBRASKA</b>			
								1 Curtis (R)	?	?	N
								3 Harrison (R)	Y	N	N



# **RECORD VOTES**

FOR: Y (yea)      ✓ Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.  
 AGAINST: N (nay)      X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

# **DECLARED STANDS**

# **RECORD VOTES**

**NOT RECORDED:** ? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.  
**NOT ELIGIBLE:** — Not a Member when this vote was taken. (Also used for Speaker--eligible but usually does not vote.)

# **DECLARED STANDS**

1 2 3 4					1 2 3 4					1 2 3 4					1 2 3 4						
2 Hruska (R)	Y	Y	N		10 Kelly (D)	?	?	Y		PENNSYLVANIA					21 Fisher (D)		N	Y	Y	4	
4 Miller (R)	N	N	N		9 Keogh (D)	X	✓	✓		11 Bonin (R)		Y	Y	N	3 Gentry (D)		N	Y	Y		
NEVADA					19 Klein (D)	?	✓	✓		30 Buchanan (D)		N	Y	Y	13 Ikard (D)		N	Y	Y		
AL Young (R)		N	Y	N	4 Latham (R)	?	?	X		17 Bush (R)		Y	Y	N	20 Kilday (D)		N	Y	Y		
NEW HAMPSHIRE					13 Multer (D)	?	?	Y		10 Carrigg (R)		Y	Y	N	12 Lucas (D)		N	Y	N		
2 Cotton (R)		N	Y	N	16 Powell (D)	?	?	Y		29 Corbett (R)		N	Y	N	14 Lyle (D)		N	N	Y		
1 Merrow (R)		?	Y	N	15 Ray (R)	N	Y	N		9 Dague (R)		Y	Y	N	19 Mahon (D)		N	Y	Y		
NEW JERSEY					14 Rooney (D)	?	Y	Y		28 Eberharter (D)		N	Y	Y	1 Patman (D)		?	N	Y		
11 Addonizio (D)		N	Y	Y	20 Roosevelt (D)	N	Y	Y		12 Fenton (R)		N	Y	N	11 Poage (D)		N	Y	Y		
3 Auchincloss (R)		N	Y	N	NORTH CAROLINA					27 Fulton (R)		?	?	N	4 Rayburn (D)		N	N	Y		
8 Canfield (R)		N	Y	N	9 Alexander (D)		Y	N	N	23 Gavin (R)		N	Y	N	16 Regan (D)		?	Y	Y		
6 Case (R)		?	Y	N	3 Barden (D)		Y	N	N	25 Graham (R)		Y	Y	N	18 Rogers (D)		N	N	Y		
5 Frelinghuysen (R)		X	Y	N	1 Bonner (D)		Y	N	Y	7 James (R)		?	Y	N	6 Teague (D)		N	?	Y		
2 Hand (R)		?	Y	N	7 Carlyle (D)		Y	N	N	24 Kearns (R)		N	Y	N	8 Thomas (D)		?	N	Y		
14 Hart (D)		N	✓	✓	5 Chatham (D)		N	X	?	21 Kelley (D)		N	?	Y	9 Thompson (D)		N	Y	Y		
4 Howell (D)		N	Y	Y	4 Cooley (D)		Y	X	?	8 King (R)		N	?	N	10 Thornberry (D)		N	Y	Y		
12 Kean (R)		N	Y	N	8 Deane (D)		Y	Y	Y	13 McConnell (R)		N	Y	N	5 Wilson (D)		N	N	?		
9 Osmer (R)		?	Y	X	6 Durham (D)		Y	X	N	26 Morgan (D)		?	?	Y	UTAH						
10 Rodino (D)		N	✓	Y	2 Fountain (D)		Y	N	N	16 Mumma (R)		N	Y	N	2 Dawson (R)		Y	Y	N		
13 Stelmanski (D)		N	Y	✓	10 Jonas (R)		N	N	N	14 Rhodes (D)		N	Y	Y	1 Stringfellow (R)		Y	Y	N		
7 Widnall (R)		✓	Y	N	11 Jones (D)		Y	N	N	22 Saylor (R)		N	Y	N	VERMONT						
1 Wolverton (R)		Y	Y	N	12 Shuford (D)		Y	N	N	18 Simpson (R)		?	?	N	AL Prouty (R)		Y	Y	N		
NEW MEXICO					NORTH DAKOTA					19 Stauffer (R)		Y	Y	N	VIRGINIA						
AL Dempsey (D)		N	Y	N	AL Burdick (R)		Y	Y	Y	20 Van Zandt (R)		N	Y	N	4 Abbitt (D)		Y	X	N		
AL Fernandez (D)		N	Y	Y	AL Krueger (R)		Y	Y	N	15 Walter (D)		N	Y	N	10 Broyhill (R)		Y	Y	N		
NEW YORK					OHIO					Philadelphia					3 Gary (D)		N	N	N		
3 Becker (R)		?	Y	N	14 Ayres (R)		Y	?	N	1 Barrett (D)		?	?	✓	2 Hardy (D)		N	N	N		
37 Cole (R)		?	Y	N	23 Bender (R)		✓	Y	N	3 Byrne (D)		N	?	Y	7 Harrison (D)		N	N	N		
2 Derounian (R)		Y	Y	N	8 Betts (R)		Y	Y	N	4 Chudoff (D)		?	?	Y	6 Poff (R)		N	Y	N		
26 Gamble (R)		N	?	X	22 Bolton, F.P. (R)		?	Y	N	2 Grahahan (D)		?	?	Y	1 Robeson (D)		N	N	N		
27 Gwinn (R)		?	?	N	11 Bolton, O.P. (R)		N	?	X	5 Green (D)		?	?	✓	8 Smith (D)		N	N	N		
32 Kearney (R)		?	Y	X	16 Bow (R)		N	Y	N	6 Scott (R)		N	Y	N	5 Tuck (D)		Y	N	N		
38 Keating (R)		N	Y	N	7 Brown (R)		✓	X	X	RHODE ISLAND					9 Wampler (R)		Y	N	N		
33 Kilburn (R)		?	Y	N	5 Clevenger (R)		N	?	N	2 Fogarty (D)		N	Y	Y	WASHINGTON						
40 Miller (R)		N	Y	N	21 Crosser (D)		N	Y	Y	1 Forand (D)		N	?	Y	4 Holmes (R)		Y	Y	Y		
30 O'Brien (D)		?	?	Y	20 Feighan (D)		N	Y	Y	SOUTH CAROLINA					5 Horan (R)		Y	Y	Y		
39 Ostertag (R)		N	Y	N	18 Hays (D)		?	?	?	4 Vacancy					3 Mack (R)		Y	Y	Y		
42 Pillion (R)		N	?	N	2 Hess (R)		Y	Y	N	3 Dorn (D)		N	N	Y	AL Magnuson (D)		N	Y	Y		
41 Radwan (R)		N	Y	N	10 Jenkins (R)		Y	N	N	6 McMillan (R)		Y	N	?	1 Pelly (R)		N	Y	Y		
43 Reed (R)		?	Y	N	19 Kirwan (D)		N	Y	Y	5 Richards (D)		N	N	Y	6 Tollefson (R)		N	Y	Y		
35 Riehlman (R)		?	?	X	4 McCulloch (R)		✓	?	X	2 Riley (D)		?	N	Y	2 Westland (R)		Y	Y	Y		
28 St. George (R)		?	?	N	17 McGregor (R)		Y	Y	N	1 Rivers (D)		N	Y	N	WEST VIRGINIA						
36 Taber (R)		X	Y	N	6 Polk (D)		✓	X	✓	SOUTH DAKOTA					3 Bailey (D)		Y	Y	Y		
31 Taylor (R)		?	Y	X	9 Reams (I)		?	N	Y	2 Berry (R)		Y	Y	N	6 Byrd (D)		N	Y	Y		
1 Wainwright (R)		N	Y	N	3 Schenck (R)		N	N	N	1 Lovre (R)		N	Y	N	5 Kee (D)		?	Y	Y		
29 Wharton (R)		Y	Y	N	1 Scherer (R)		?	?	X	TENNESSEE					1 Mollohan (D)		?	✓	?		
34 Williams (R)		Y	N	N	15 Secrest (D)		N	Y	N	2 Baker (R)		Y	Y	?	4 Neal (R)		Y	Y	N		
New York City					12 Vorys (R)		Y	Y	N	8 Cooper (D)		N	N	Y	2 Staggers (D)		N	Y	✓		
5 Bosch (R)		?	Y	N	13 Weichel (R)		?	Y	N	9 Davis (D)		?	?	?	WISCONSIN						
24 Buckley (D)		✓	✓	✓	OKLAHOMA					4 Evins (D)		N	N	Y	8 Byrnes (R)		N	Y	N		
11 Celler (D)		X	Y	Y	3 Albert (D)		N	?	Y	3 Frazier (D)		N	N	Y	2 Davis (R)		N	Y	N		
17 Coudert (R)		?	Y	X	1 Belcher (R)		?	Y	Y	7 Murray (D)		N	N	Y	9 Hull (R)		✓	?	?		
7 Delaney (D)		?	Y	Y	2 Edmondson (D)		N	Y	Y	5 Priest (D)		N	Y	Y	5 Kersten (R)		N	?	N		
23 Dollinger (D)		?	?	Y	5 Jarman (D)		N	Y	Y	1 Reece (R)		Y	Y	N	7 Laird (R)		N	Y	N		
18 Donovan (D)		N	Y	Y	4 Steed (D)		?	?	Y	6 Sutton (D)		?	N	Y	10 O'Konski (R)		?	?	?		
12 Dorn (R)		N	Y	N	6 Wickersham (D)		N	Y	Y	TEXAS					1 Smith (R)		N	Y	N		
22 Fine (D)		?	?	Y	OREGON					15 Bentsen (D)		N	Y	Y	6 Van Pelt (R)		N	Y	N		
25 Fino (D)		?	?	N	3 Angell (R)		Y	Y	Y	2 Brooks (D)		N	N	Y	3 Withrow (R)		?	N	?		
8 Heller (D)		?	?	Y	2 Coon (R)		Y	N	N	17 Burleson (D)		N	N	Y	4 Zablocki (D)		N	Y	Y		
6 Holtzman (D)		?	Y	Y	4 Ellsworth (R)		Y	Y	N	AL Dies (D)		N	N	N	WYOMING						
21 Javits (R)		?	?	Y	1 Norblad (R)		N	Y	Y	7 Dowdy (D)		N	Y	Y	AL Harrison (R)		?	?	N		

# Senate Votes: Tidelands

1. Tidelands (S J Res 13). Establish state title and control of submerged lands and their natural resources within historic state boundaries. Taft (R Ohio) motion to table Anderson (D N.M.) substitute inserting language providing for federal control of submerged lands seaward from three-mile limit, and joint control with the states of lands from the coast to the three-mile mark, as modified by the Hill (D Ala.) amendment to use federal revenue from off-shore oil to aid education. Adopted, 56-33, April 27. (See story, p. 574).
2. Tidelands (S J Res 13). Douglas (D Ill.) amendment to limit state ownership of submerged lands to three miles offshore and authorize the federal government to develop resources

of the continental shelf beyond the state's seaward limits with federal revenues to be used for aid to education. Rejected, 26-58, April 28.

3. Tidelands (S J Res 13). Monroney (D Okla.) amendment to limit the state's seaward boundaries to three miles, provide for federal leasing of the remainder of the continental shelf, and devote federal royalties from resources to reduction of the national debt. Rejected, 22-59, April 30.
4. Tidelands (S J Res 13). Douglas (D Ill.) amendment to require that off-shore boundaries of states be measured from the coast of the main continent, and limit to three miles the seaward boundaries of islands lying off coastal states. Rejected, 26-50, April 30.

## RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea)

AGAINST: N (nay)

NOT RECORDED:

NOT ELIGIBLE:

✓ Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

— Not a Member when this vote was taken.

## DECLARED STANDS

TOTAL VOTE					REPUBLICANS					DEMOCRATS				
YEAS	1	2	3	4	YEAS	1	2	3	4	YEAS	1	2	3	4
NAYS	56	26	22	26	NAYS	38	5	2	8	NAYS	18	20	19	17
	33	58	59	50		7	39	41	34		25	19	18	16
	1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4
<b>ALABAMA</b>					<b>MAINE</b>					<b>OHIO</b>				
Hill (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Payne (R)	Y	N	N	N	Bricker (R)	Y	N	N	N
Sparkman (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Smith (R)	Y	N	N	N	Taft (R)	Y	N	N	N
<b>ARIZONA</b>					<b>MARYLAND</b>					<b>OKLAHOMA</b>				
Goldwater (R)	Y	N	N	N	Beall (R)	Y	N	N	N	Kerr (D)	?	?	?	?
Havden (D)	N	?	Y	Y	Butler (R)	Y	N	N	N	Monroney (D)	N	Y	Y	Y
<b>ARKANSAS</b>					<b>MASSACHUSETTS</b>					<b>OREGON</b>				
Fulbright (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Kennedy (D)	N	Y	✓	✓	Cordon (R)	Y	N	N	N
McClellan (D)	N	N	N	N	Saltonstall (R)	Y	N	N	N	Morse (I)	N	Y	Y	Y
<b>CALIFORNIA</b>					<b>MICHIGAN</b>					<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b>				
Knowland (R)	Y	N	N	N	Ferguson (R)	Y	N	N	N	Duff (R)	Y	N	X	X
Kuchel (R)	Y	N	N	N	Potter (R)	Y	N	N	N	Martin (R)	Y	N	N	N
<b>COLORADO</b>					<b>MINNESOTA</b>					<b>RHODE ISLAND</b>				
Johnson (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Humphrey (D)	N	✓	✓	Y	Green (D)	X	Y	Y	Y
Millikin (R)	Y	N	N	N	Thye (R)	✓	N	N	N	Pastore (D)	N	Y	Y	Y
<b>CONNECTICUT</b>					<b>MISSISSIPPI</b>					<b>SOUTH CAROLINA</b>				
Bush (R)	Y	N	N	N	Eastland (D)	✓	X	X	X	Johnston (D)	Y	N	N	N
Purtell (R)	Y	N	N	N	Stennis (D)	Y	N	N	N	Maybank (D)	Y	N	N	?
<b>DELAWARE</b>					<b>MISSOURI</b>					<b>SOUTH DAKOTA</b>				
Frear (D)	N	N	N	N	Hennings (D)	N	Y	Y	✓	Case (R)	N	Y	N	Y
Williams (R)	Y	N	N	N	Symington (D)	N	?	?	✓	Mundt (R)	Y	N	N	Y
<b>FLORIDA</b>					<b>MONTANA</b>					<b>TENNESSEE</b>				
Holland (D)	Y	N	N	N	Mansfield (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Gore (D)	N	Y	Y	Y
Smathers (D)	Y	N	N	N	Murray (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Kefauver (D)	N	Y	✓	✓
<b>GEORGIA</b>					<b>NEBRASKA</b>					<b>TEXAS</b>				
George (D)	Y	N	N	N	Butler (R)	Y	N	X	X	Daniel (D)	Y	N	N	N
Russell (D)	Y	X	N	?	Griswold (R)	N	N	N	?	Johnson (D)	Y	N	N	N
<b>IDAHOO</b>					<b>NEVADA</b>					<b>UTAH</b>				
Dworshak (R)	Y	N	N	N	Malone (R)	X	N	N	N	Bennett (R)	Y	N	N	N
Welker (R)	Y	N	N	N	McCarran (D)	Y	N	N	N	Watkins (R)	Y	N	X	N
<b>ILLINOIS</b>					<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE</b>					<b>VERMONT</b>				
Dirksen (R)	Y	N	N	N	Bridges (R)	Y	X	N	N	Aiken (R)	N	N	N	Y
Douglas (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Tobey (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Flanders (R)	Y	X	N	N
<b>INDIANA</b>					<b>NEW JERSEY</b>					<b>VIRGINIA</b>				
Capehart (R)	Y	N	N	?	Hendrickson (R)	Y	N	N	N	Byrd (D)	Y	N	?	?
Jenner (R)	Y	N	N	?	Smith (R)	Y	N	X	X	Robertson (D)	Y	N	N	?
<b>IOWA</b>					<b>NEW MEXICO</b>					<b>WASHINGTON</b>				
Gillette (D)	N	Y	Y	?	Anderson (D)	N	Y	✓	Y	Jackson (D)	N	Y	Y	Y
Hickenlooper (R)	Y	N	N	N	Chavez (D)	X	?	?	?	Magnuson (D)	N	Y	Y	✓
<b>KANSAS</b>					<b>NEW YORK</b>					<b>WEST VIRGINIA</b>				
Carlson (R)	Y	N	N	N	Ives (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Kilgore (D)	N	Y	Y	✓
Schoeppel (R)	Y	N	N	N	Lehman (D)	N	✓	Y	Y	Neely (D)	N	Y	Y	Y
<b>KENTUCKY</b>					<b>NORTH CAROLINA</b>					<b>WISCONSIN</b>				
Clements (D)	Y	N	N	N	Hoey (D)	Y	N	N	N	McCarthy (R)	Y	X	N	N
Cooper (R)	N	N	N	Y	Smith (D)	Y	N	X	N	Wiley (R)	X	Y	✓	Y
<b>LOUISIANA</b>					<b>NORTH DAKOTA</b>					<b>WYOMING</b>				
Ellender (D)	Y	N	N	N	Langer (R)	N	?	Y	Y	Barrett (R)	Y	N	N	N
Long (D)	Y	N	N	N	Young (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Hunt (D)	Y	N	N	N



(APRIL 23-30)

## weekly committee roundup

### Action

**STATE-JUSTICE-COMMERCE** -- The House Appropriations Committee April 30 reported out a package appropriations bill providing \$1,143,146,712 for the State, Justice and Commerce Departments in fiscal 1954. The total was 22 per cent, or \$326,347,803 less than the budget estimates submitted by former President Truman, and \$147,911,303 below appropriations for the current fiscal year. (HR 4974, H Rept. 341).

In recommending \$102,744,787 for the State Department, the Committee cut \$48,403,803 from the Truman budget. The Justice Department total of \$179,265,000 was \$7,885,000 less than original estimates, and the Commerce Department was allotted \$861,136,925, a reduction of \$270,059,000 below the Truman request. All three Department appropriations were below funds provided for the current fiscal year.

No money was approved in this bill for the State Department's Education and Information Services, which includes the "Voice of America," because the status of this program is uncertain. The budget for the FBI was not cut.

**DOCTORS' DRAFT** -- The House Armed Services Committee April 29 unanimously approved a bill (HR 4495; H Rept. 338) to extend the draft of doctors, dentists and veterinarians to July 1, 1955. An amendment approved by the Committee would exempt medical men with 21 months service since Sept. 16, 1940.

Those with 12 months service since the Korean war began also would be exempted. Those with 12 months active duty since Sept. 16, 1940 would be liable for 17 months more. Non-veterans up to 51 years of age would be subject to 24 months of service. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 543).

Dr. Edwin S. Hamilton, of Kankakee, Ill., representing the American Medical Association, April 24 urged only a one-year extension of the law, and asked for exemption of medical men with prior service unless there is a general war.

Dr. Joseph Stokes, Jr., of the Friends Medical Society, April 25 asked that 175 physicians who belong to his organization be allowed to undertake non-military duties if drafted. Dr. Raymond M. Rice, director of research at the Lilly Research Laboratories, Indianapolis, Ind., asked that about 200 medical men engaged in pharmaceutical research be classified as essential and exempted from the draft.

**NEW WEAPONS** -- The Senate Armed Services Committee April 30 approved and sent to the Senate a bill (S 1805; S Rept. 212) authorizing \$4.5 million for additional facilities for the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics. The authorization is for additional construction to test supersonic aircraft, guided missiles and other new weapons.

The House Armed Services Committee approved a similar measure (HR 2322, H Rept. 304) April 21.

**EXPORT CONTROLS** -- The House Banking and Currency Committee April 29 approved a bill (HR 4882-H Rept. 335) extending for three years the authority of the Secretary of Commerce to control exports. The law (P.L. 33 - 82nd Congress) is slated to expire June 30. The Senate Banking group approved a similar measure (S 1739 - S. Report 207) on April 27. (For background on legislation to control trade with Communist areas, see pages 559, 560).

**BANKING-CURRENCY** -- The Senate Banking and Currency Committee April 27 approved six bills, including an amendment to S 1081 providing that consumer credit and real estate controls may be invoked by the President only in the event of a 90-day freeze on prices, wages and rents.

The five other bills were:

S 1376 to permit Korean war veterans to continue to use war housing projects erected after World War II

S 1413 (S Rept. 169) to provide government-guaranteed insurance of up to \$100 million total for American exports held in foreign warehouses for sale

S Res 25 (S Rept. 208) authorizing the Committee to make a \$150,000 study of the nation's foreign trade

S 1375 (S Rept. 209) providing that National Banks shall furnish a list of shareholders to the Comptroller of the Currency within 10 days of demand, instead of annually. The House passed a similar bill on April 15. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 492).

S 1631 increasing by \$20 million the funds for construction of buildings in the Federal Reserve System.

**OHIO STATEHOOD** -- The Subcommittee on Territories and Insular Possessions of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs April 27 unanimously approved a resolution (H J Res 121) to admit Ohio into the Union as of March 1, 1803, correcting a 150-year-old Congressional oversight. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 329).

Delegate E. L. Bartlett (D Alaska) facetiously asked the resolution's sponsor, Rep. George H. Bender (R Ohio), whether Ohio can afford statehood and whether her people were ready.

**JUVENILE DELINQUENCY** -- The Senate Judiciary Committee April 27 approved with amendments a resolution (S Res 89; S Rept. 170) authorizing a \$50,000 study of juvenile delinquency in the United States.

**THIRD SUPPLEMENTAL** -- The Senate Appropriations Committee April 30 ordered favorably reported with amendments, the Third Supplemental Appropriation Bill for fiscal 1953 (HR 4664). As passed by the House April 22, the bill carried a \$5 million appropriation for the Department of Agriculture. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 535.)

## New Hearings

**RECIPROCAL TRADE** -- The House Ways and Means Committee April 27 began hearings on a bill (HR 4294) to extend the Trade Agreements Act one year beyond its June 12 expiration date. HR 4294, introduced by Rep. Richard M. Simpson (R Pa.), would tighten restrictions on the President's powers to alter tariffs, primarily by ending his authority to set aside the Tariff Commission's "peril point" findings. (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 473-475).

### APRIL 27 --

O. R. Strackbein, chairman of the Nationwide Committee of Industry, Agriculture, and Labor on Import-Export Policy, testified in favor of HR 4294. He said the bill would "rescue the Tariff Commission from the blight of domination by executive power" and reassert Congressional authority over foreign trade. Strackbein accused the American press of slanting its news and comment to favor freer trade.

Rep. Hale Boggs (D La.) called Strackbein's charges a "fantastic blanket indictment of the press in this country."

Others testifying for HR 4294 were: E. V. Gumpert, Harley-Davidson Motor Company, Milwaukee; Harry A. Moss, Jr., secretary, and Edward F. Vonderahe, chairman, of the tariff committee of the American Knit Handwear Association, Inc., Gloversville, N.Y.; Patrick McHugh, secretary-treasurer, Atlantic Fishermen's Union, Boston; Mason Case, chairman, Pacific Coast Fish Producers Institute, Terminal Island, Calif.; James Waugh, Fish Cannery Workers Union of the Pacific, Terminal Island, Calif.; and John F. Linehan, general business manager, Seafood Producers Association, New Bedford, Mass.

### APRIL 28 --

Otie M. Reed, Washington representative for the National Creamery Association of St. Paul, Minn., urged dairy import quotas.

Dr. Cary R. Wagner, president of the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association of the United States, said the "trade not aid" program could be "ruinous to many industries" using highly skilled labor and handcraft arts.

William F. Dalzell, president of the Fostoria Glass Company, Moundsville, W. Va., representing the American Glassware Association, said many small towns, dependent on his industry, would become "ghost towns" unless tariff or quota protection is increased.

Rep. Daniel A. Reed (R N.Y.), Committee Chairman, said many workers in such towns would be "pulled up by the roots" under a freer trade policy.

Edwin L. Morris, executive director of the Tuna Research Foundation, Long Beach, Calif., said import quotas as well as higher tariffs are necessary to meet competition from cheap Japanese tuna.

Others testifying for HR 4294 were: Rep. T. Millet Hand (R N.J.); Warren Smith, secretary-treasurer, the Hat Institute, New York; O. Keith Owen, president, National Association of Hot House Vegetable Growers, Terre Haute, Ind.; H. L. Coe, Bicycle Institute of America, Washington; James Jacobson, president, Voland & Sons, Inc., New Rochelle, N.Y.

Also: Edward J. Volz, president, International Photo-Engravers Union of North America, New York; James H. Casey, Jr., secretary, National Association of Leather Glove Manufacturers, Gloversville, N.Y.; John Breckinridge, Plume & Atwood Manufacturing Company, Waterbury, Conn.; and Lamonte Graw, executive vice president, Florida Fruit & Vegetable Association, Orlando, Fla.

### APRIL 29 --

J. M. Jones of Salt Lake City, executive secretary of the National Wool Growers Association and secretary of the Allied Wool Industry Committee, endorsed HR 4294, telling the Committee "It is self-evident that there is no possibility of building a strong domestic sheep industry ... so long as the market place and market price are controlled by subsidized and cheap foreign imports" of shorn wool and wool tops (partially processed wool).

Rep. Antonio M. Fernandez (D N.M.) submitted a brief favoring a section of the bill which would impose quotas on imports of residual oil.

Harry H. Cook of Toledo, Ohio, international president of the American Flint Glass Workers' Union (AFL) said the "trade, not aid" slogan boils down to the fact that certain American industries are willing to sell less fortunately placed American industries "down the economic river."

L. B. McKinley, scientific instrument sales manager, Bausch & Lomb Optical Company, Rochester, N.Y., reported the number of his firms employees in microscope manufacture had fallen almost 50 per cent in the last four years because of increased imports. He asked a quota limitation as well as increased tariffs.

Fred G. Singer, representing the Manufacturers Chemists Association, endorsed HR 4294, but opposed converting the Tariff Commission from a fact-finding to a policy-making status.

George P. Byrne, Jr., of New York, legal counsel of the U.S. Wood Screw Service Bureau, accused free trade advocates in government of having "distorted the intention of Congress to protect domestic industries which need assistance" in their zeal for "trade, not aid."

Ames Stevens, president, National Association of Wool Manufacturers, Lowell, Mass., said his organization supports HR 4294, if the Trade Agreements Act must be extended, although it has always opposed the reciprocal trade program.

Others testifying in favor of HR 4294 were: Thomas D. Rice, executive secretary, Massachusetts Fisheries Association, Inc., Boston; Edward R. Metcalf, president, Columbia Rope Company, Auburn, N.Y., representing the Cordage Institute; J. B. Park, president, Brandywine Mushroom Corporation; and Walter W. Maule, executive secretary, Mushroom Growers Cooperative Association, Kennett Square, Pa.

### APRIL 30 --

Charles W. Holman, secretary of the National Milk Producers Federation, supported HR 4294 as did F. E. Mollin of Denver, executive secretary of the American Cattleman's Association, and Edward L. Torbert, vice president of the Onondaga Pottery Company, Syracuse, N.Y.



**ITEM VETO** -- A House Judiciary Subcommittee April 24 heard testimony in support of legislation to give the President the power to veto individual items in appropriations bills. Under existing procedures, the President must reject an entire money bill if he wants to disapprove any one item in it.

Rep. Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.) testified for his measure (H J Res 43), which would amend the Constitution to give the President the item veto power. Rep. Charles E. Bennett (D Fla.), author of a similar resolution (H J Res 105) also urged giving the President that added power. Other measures with the same purpose under consideration by the Subcommittee are H J Res 34, HR 2238 and HR 3640.

Rep. Abraham J. Multer (D N.Y.) April 27 submitted a statement to the House Judiciary Committee in support of his item veto bill (HR 3640).

**BIG SANDY** -- The Subcommittee on Flood Control - Rivers and Harbors of the Senate Public Works Committee April 28 began hearings on a bill (S 279) to authorize a \$160 million navigation and flood control project on the Big Sandy River and its Tug and Levisa Forks in Kentucky, West Virginia and Virginia.

Kentuckians testifying for the bill were: Sens. John Sherman Cooper (R) and Earle C. Clements (D), its sponsors; Rep. Carl D. Perkins (D); Damon Harrison, Department of Economic Security; Phil M. Miles, chief of Division of Maps and Minerals; George Hubley, director, Agriculture and Industry Development Board; Orville W. Chinn, director, Division of Water Resources; D. B. Williams, Division of Industrial Development; John W. Woods, Jr., president, Third National Bank, Ashland; Mayor J. B. Wells, Paintsville; and Dr. O.W. Thompson, Henry A. Spalding, Harry LaViers, Conrad J. Neekamp and Garfield Stump.

Col. Wright Hiatt, Office of Chief of Engineers, and Col. W. D. Milne, River and Harbor Branch of Civil Works Division, explained the project.

The following witnesses testified April 29 against S 279: Stuart T. Saunders, general counsel, Norfolk & Western Railway; Dr. C. E. Lawall and Hewitt Biaett, Chesapeake & Ohio Railway; W. D. Johnson, Order of Railroad Conductors; Rolla Campbell, attorney, of Huntington, W. Va.; and John T. Corbett, representing the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

**SANTA MARIA PROJECT** -- The House Reclamation Subcommittee of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee April 29 heard witnesses testify in favor of legislation (HR 2235, HR 2259) to authorize \$16.98 million for construction of the Santa Maria Project, Southern Pacific Basin, Calif. Among witnesses were Leonard H. Adam, Santa Maria Valley Conservation District, and Rep. Ernest K. Bramblett (R Calif.), author of HR 2235.

**MONTGOMERY SUICIDE** -- The Subcommittee on International Operations of the House Committee on Government Operations April 30 held a hearing on the suicide of John C. Montgomery, 41-year-old head of the State Department's Finnish desk, who hanged himself in January. April 30 the Subcommittee ended its study with a criticism of Department red tape and "slipshod administration."

Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Selective Service director, testified April 29 that Montgomery was classified 4-F and rejected for military service in October, 1942 "because of psychoneurosis."

John W. Ford, director of the Department's Office of Security, testified that about 2,300 employees have not been investigated and another 2,000 have been checked inadequately.

Rep. Thomas J. Dodd (D Conn.), a member of the Subcommittee, said he had "heard nothing that would pass any shadow on the loyalty, ability or character" of Montgomery.

Arch K. Jean, chief of the Department's Division of Departmental Personnel, testified that he didn't know about Montgomery's job until his death.

Subcommittee Chairman Charles B. Brownson (R Ind.) said April 30 that eight "slip-ups" had been found in the Montgomery investigation.

Responsibility for some of the slip-ups was assumed by G. Hayden Raynor, director of the Office of British Commonwealth and Northern European Affairs; his deputy, Andrew B. Foster; and Andreas G. Romhovde, officer-in-charge for the division.

**SOIL CONSERVATION** -- Opening hearings April 28 on soil conservation and watershed programs, Chairman Clifford R. Hope (R Kan.) of the House Agriculture Committee said the unit is particularly concerned with "the relationship of over-all conservation to the control of floods and the supply of water."

Assistant Secretary of Agriculture J. Earl Coke said April 28 greater emphasis is needed on conservation and productive use of water high up on watersheds. Dr. Robert M. Salter, head of the Soil Conservation Service, spoke of the U.S. farmer's need for technical and financial aid as well as soil conservation education.

Frank W. Parker, Bureau of Plant Industry, said April 29 a stepped-up, better-financed research program is needed.

Webb Embrey, of the St. Joseph, Mo., Chamber of Commerce, April 30 called for a re-examination of the federal soil conservation program. Waters Davis, Jr. of League City, Tex., representing the National Association of Soil Conservation Districts, said "We have a responsibility to maintain this land of ours," in praising work accomplished under the various soil conservation districts over the nation.

**FOREIGN AFFAIRS** -- Secretary of State John Foster Dulles and Mutual Security Administrator Harold E. Stassen testified before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and the House Foreign Affairs Committee in closed sessions April 28 and 29.

**APRIL 28 --**

Sen. Alexander Wiley (R Wis.), Chairman of the Senate Committee, announced Stassen told the group the conference was a success principally because firm NATO goals were fixed which were within the capabilities of all partners.

Rep. Robert B. Chipfield (R Ill.), Chairman of the House Committee, reported Dulles told the group the NATO conference in Paris had achieved results that would "increase the over-all combat effectiveness of NATO troops by as much as one-third by next December."

#### APRIL 29 --

Wiley stated Dulles told the Senate group the problem of how much materials and equipment could be diverted to Indo-China was being given "serious consideration" by the State and Defense Departments.

Chipfield said Stassen told the House Committee there were "many difficulties ahead, but much mutual defense progress had been made..."

**MAIL FRAUD** -- The House Judiciary Subcommittee investigating the Department of Justice opened hearings April 29 on a mail fraud case dismissed in 1946 against Roy E. Crummer, Kansas City bond dealer. Crummer and 10 associates were indicted by a Topeka federal grand jury in 1944 for an alleged scheme to defraud Florida bondholders through the mails.

Alexander J. Brown, Jr., a Securities and Exchange Commission investigator, and Roy Frank, former Post Office Department lawyer, alleged that Crummer was employed in 1940 to contact Citrus County holders of \$1,000 county bonds and offer them new bonds in exchange. Crummer was to receive \$25 per bond as a fee.

Brown said Crummer bought the bonds himself, knowing that the new issue would be considerably more valuable than the old, and failed to advise bondholders of their exchange rights. Brown testified that Crummer then sold the bonds at an average premium of about \$75 each.

Chairman Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.) April 30 asked the Department of Justice to find out if a transcript of the grand jury proceedings was made available to "unauthorized persons." Eugene W. Davis, U.S. Attorney at Topeka, testified that all files on the case were sent to the Justice Department in 1948, after the case was dismissed at the direction of Justice officials.

#### URANIUM SEARCH -- A Senate Interior Subcommittee

April 30 began hearings on legislation (S 1397) to clarify laws governing the mineral exploration program.

William Mitchell, counsel for the Atomic Energy Commission, said the Commission will not oppose S 1397 if the government retains authority to hold public land for mineral exploration. AEC and Interior Department spokesmen said a widespread hunt for uranium is being pressed and that the exploration program has been working well despite conflicting laws. (See pages 551-7 for summary of Congressional problems concerning atomic energy development, including the search for uranium.)

### Continued Hearings

**TAFT-HARTLEY** -- Key union leaders were among the witnesses testifying before the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee on amending the Taft-Hartley labor law. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 545). The House Education and Labor Committee continued similar hearings.

## SENATE

#### APRIL 24 --

John L. Lewis, chief of the United Mine Workers of America (independent), called for repeal of all labor laws passed in the last 21 years. Lewis said recent "industrial strife...and the repeated governmental interferences under existing law ... justify the Congress in stripping the statute books of both the Wagner and Taft-Hartley Acts."

#### APRIL 27 --

AFL President George Meany urged revision of Taft-Hartley, but disagreed with Lewis' proposal that it be repealed. He also disagreed with CIO President Walter Reuther's suggestion that Congress handle national emergency disputes as they occur.

#### APRIL 28 --

Chairman Paul Herzog defended decisions by his National Labor Relations Board, noting that the courts usually upheld its rulings.

#### APRIL 29 --

William Jackman, president of the Investors League, Inc., of New York, proposed outlawing all forms of "compulsory union membership."

Harry Bridges, head of the West Coast Longshoremen's Union, charged that the law compels unions to accept misfits, crooks and other undesirables. Bridges is presently appealing a 1950 conviction for swearing falsely that he had never been a member of the Communist Party.

#### APRIL 30 --

Sen. James E. Murray (D Mont.) made a formal motion that Secretary of Labor Martin P. Durkin be called to testify on Administration views for revision of the law.

John J. Curtin, president of the Alliance of Independent Telephone Unions, said he was "unalterably opposed" to any amendment which would give the several states the right to enact legislation prohibiting strikes in public utilities.

## HOUSE

#### APRIL 24 --

Joseph E. Moody, president of the Southern Coal Producers Association, said the Taft-Hartley Act improved union-management relations in the coal industry by halting a trend to government seizure of industries.

#### APRIL 27 --

Elisha Hanson, general counsel of the American Newspaper Publishers Association, Arthur Snapper, of the Printing Industry of America, and John H. Doesburg, Jr., also of the PIA, testified in favor of the existing law.

#### APRIL 28 --

Thomas Kennedy, vice-president of the United Mine Workers of America, substituted for his chief John L. Lewis, and read the same statement Lewis had made before the Senate Labor group.

#### APRIL 29 --

William Miller of the Stewart-Warner Corporation said "Communist-dominated unions still exist," and added that such unions "should have no rights" under the law. Rep. Cleveland M. Bailey (D W.Va.) attacked the 80-day injunction provision as "neither equitable nor efficient."

**WATERFRONT PROBE**--A Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Subcommittee heard further testimony of alleged racketeering and inefficiency along the New York-New Jersey waterfront. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 546.)

**APRIL 24 --**

George Dade, president of a company which received a \$100,000 contract with the Army in 1951 for handling shipments to North Africa, testified that when the operation moved to the Claremont, N.J., terminal "union and Jersey City politicians" interfered and the result was "an inefficiency...that had not existed up to that time."

E. Treverton Clark, vice president of the Dade Bros. company, told of an alleged "shake-down" attempt by Joseph Glantomasi, a representative of the ILA. He also testified that when he asked the Army to get "people with criminal records" off the company payroll he never "got any answer."

**APRIL 28 --**

Army Engineer Col. Charles T. Tench, who was responsible for operating the terminal in 1952, said he advised against firing men with criminal records because such action "might result in labor's bringing a shutdown of the Claremont terminal and a shutdown of the overseas construction program."

**APRIL 29 --**

Rear Adm. Raymond J. Mauerman, chief of the Coast Guard's Office of Operations, said the Army did not request a security check on dock workers at the Claremont terminal.

**APRIL 30 --**

Joseph P. Ryan, president of the International Longshoremen's Association, said that while the ILA had not yet complied with an AFL directive to oust all union members with criminal records, it was making "sufficient progress" along that line.

**PUBLIC ROADS**--The Subcommittee on Roads of the House Public Works Committee April 27 resumed hearings in its study of a national highway program. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 544.) Matt Triggs, assistant legislative director, American Farm Bureau Federation, said the Federal Bureau of Public Roads' standards are too expensive, and that state highway departments should be allowed to establish standards and specifications without federal supervision.

Subcommittee Chairman J. Harry McGregor (R Ohio) and Rep. Myron V. George (R Kan.) defended the Bureau on the standards point.

Angus McDonald, of the National Farmers Union, urged earmarking "substantial" federal funds for rural roads. Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks also testified.

V. E. Gunlock, Chicago Commissioner of Public Works, April 28 asked that cities be given more than their present share of federal gasoline taxes.

W. R. Kellogg, Cincinnati city manager, asked apportionment of federal highway aid on the basis of population. George G. Hyland, Boston Commissioner of Public Works, proposed direct allocation of highway funds to cities to supplement regular aid funds. Ralph W. Gamble, Milwaukee Director of Expressways, urged increased federal highway aid to cities.

Chelsie J. Senerchia, mayor of Miami, Fla., and Glenn Richards, Detroit Superintendent of Public Works, testified April 29 on federal highway aid. And April 30 mayor Alex M. Clark of Indianapolis urged federal highway aid to cities because a heavy flow of traffic resulted in faster deterioration of streets.

**FILM INDEPENDENTS**--The Monopoly Subcommittee of the Senate Small Business Committee April 27 continued hearings on the problems of independents in the motion picture industry. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 547.) Alfred Starr, president, Theater Owners of America, told the group competitive bidding practices of distributors adversely affect independent exhibitors.

Charles M. Reagan, of Loews, Inc. and Charles J. Feldman, of Universal, said April 28 that distribution trade practices were not responsible for theater closings.

William Zimmerman, RKO Radio Pictures, Inc., April 29 denied that RKO wanted to drive independent exhibitors out of business. He said the elimination of independents would cut the potential market more than 50 per cent.

Austin C. Keough, Paramount Pictures Corporation, told the group April 30 that the "divorce" between the Corporation and United Paramount Theatres, Inc., "was and is real." He said he made the statement to contradict "innuendoes of exhibitor witnesses."

**FARM IMPORTS**--The Senate Agriculture Committee continued to explore the farm export-import situation and its relation to farm prices. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 547.)

Frank Lowenstein of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics said April 24 that a small export market in cotton, lower prices of foreign cotton, and low purchasing power of cotton importing countries, may bring cotton marketing quotas and acreage allotments in 1954.

A. W. Palmer of the Department of Agriculture's cotton division said world consumption is not keeping pace with production and estimated that U.S. exports will drop about 2 million bales this year.

"A key problem" in the U.S. export situation is the division of the free world into separate currency areas, Robert B. Schwenger of the Agriculture Department testified April 27. Montell Ogdon, another Department official, said effects of British Commonwealth controls on U.S. exports "leaves our trade very much in doubt."

J. M. Jones of Salt Lake City, Secretary of the National Wool Growers Association, said April 30 that import prices of meats should be pegged at amounts equal to parity prices here. He said parity should be the price standard below which foreign imports of a competitive commodity can not enter this country.

F. E. Mollin of Denver said the American National Cattlemen's Association does not advocate embargoes on imports of beef but believes that the tariff duties have been reduced too much.

**FARM CREDIT**--The House Agriculture Committee, studying the farm credit structure, (CQ Weekly Report, p. 544) April 24 heard L. V. Ausman, secretary of agriculture for South Dakota, testify that support prices should be continued for at least three to



five years, import restrictions should be imposed when necessary and that food instead of dollars be used as much as possible in our foreign aid program.

**ALASKA STATEHOOD**--The Subcommittee on Territories and Insular Possessions of the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee April 27 resumed consideration of a bill (HR 2982) to admit Alaska into the Union (CQ Weekly Report, p. 547), but set it aside temporarily for hearings on another bill (HR 1217) to govern the hospitalization of Alaska's mentally ill.

Testifying for HR 1217 were Dr. Winfred Overholser, superintendent of St. Elizabeth's Hospital in Washington; Dr. Earl Albrecht, Alaska's Commissioner of Health; Dr. Riley H. Guthrie, National Institute of Mental Health; Dr. Wayne W. Coe, director, Morningside Hospital, Portland, Ore.; and James A. Davis, director, Office of Territories, Department of the Interior.

**VOICE OF AMERICA**--James A. Wechsler, editor of the New York Post, was called April 24 for closed-door questioning as Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy's (R Wis.) Permanent Investigating Committee resumed hearings on the State Department's information program overseas. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 408.)

Wechsler said he accused the Wisconsin Republican of using "intimidation" tactics against the press. McCarthy said he called Wechsler "not as a newspaperman" but as an author and one-time member of the Young Communist League, whose books have been purchased for State Department libraries overseas.

#### APRIL 27 --

McCarthy made public a letter from Wechsler asking that the testimony be made public. Wechsler said he would ask the American Society of Newspaper Editors to "study the record" in view of what he considered "serious issues affecting freedom of the press."

#### APRIL 28--

The group met behind closed doors with Theodore Kagan, Acting Director, Public Affairs Division, office of the U.S. High Commissioner for Germany. Kagan had called two Subcommittee investigators Roy Cohn and David Schine "junketeering gumshoes" when they were in Europe to examine U.S. propaganda efforts overseas. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 536.) Sen. John L. McClellan (D Ark.), senior Democrat on the group, said that Kagan was a "candid witness."

#### APRIL 29 --

Kagan testified in open session. He said he was not a Communist.

Kagan said he has fought Communism vigorously since 1939. While testifying, he received a cable said to be from Ernst Reuter, Mayor of West Berlin, praising Kagan for "combatting Communist activities."

Kagan said that the conduct of two Subcommittee investigators, while in Germany, "cast reflections" on the Senate.

#### APRIL 30 --

McCarthy said Wechsler's testimony would be made public May 6.

**INFORMATION PROGRAM**--The Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee on overseas information April 24 heard Dr. William C. Johnstone, Jr., deputy administrator for the International Information Administration, outline plans for reorganization of information programs abroad. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 545.)

Under plans now being put in operation, Johnstone said, each post abroad "analyzes its own situation, and states its current objectives, the job to be done and the special audience groups to be reached" and then carries out its own project after it has been approved in Washington.

Arthur Kimball, assistant administrator, testified the organization would be better off if it could employ its own personnel instead of depending on the State Department.

Sen. Karl E. Mundt (R S.D.) and Sen. J. William Fulbright (D Ark.), Subcommittee members, April 27 criticized a proposal to make the information service an independent agency.

**INTERNAL SECURITY**--The Senate Internal Security Subcommittee heard witnesses on various aspects of its investigations. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 545.)

#### APRIL 24--

Miss Anne Stommel, a film technician for the Army, said that a 1947 course for New York school teachers had contained material "detrimental to the best interests of the United States." Miss Stommel, who said she had never been a Communist, named Robert Norton and William Frauenglass as lecturers for the course.

Norton, a news writer for the American Chemical Society, swore he was not now a Communist but declined, on grounds of possible self-incrimination, to say whether he had been one in 1947 or had taken part in the teaching course. Frauenglass, a high school teacher, praised the course and refused to say whether he had ever been a Communist.

#### APRIL 27--

A former government and United Nations employee, Jacob Grauman, swore he had not been a Communist since Jan. 1, 1948, but refused to say whether he had belonged to the Party earlier. He worked for government agencies from 1934-1947 and for the International Bank, a UN affiliate, from 1948-March 27, 1953.

#### APRIL 28 --

At a televised hearing, an admitted ex-Communist, Thad Mason, said he had stolen blueprints for a landing craft engine and a "top secret" formula for preventing cattle disease which were turned over to Russian agents during World War II. He learned the chemical formula while working for a Du Pont plant in Cleveland in 1941-1943, he said, and got hold of the blueprints in 1944-1945 when employed by General Motors in Cleveland.

**UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES**--The House Un-American Activities Committee heard two more witnesses in its hunt for Communists in the education field. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 546.)

Prof. John H. Reynolds of the University of Florida refused April 27 to say whether he had ever been a



Communist. He pleaded "moral grounds" as well as possible self-incrimination. Reynolds had been identified as a past member of a Harvard Communist "cell" by previous Committee witnesses.

A 1948 Yale graduate, Harold T. Woerner, refused April 29 for fear of self-incrimination to answer a series of questions about his alleged connections with Communist groups.

**INTERNAL REVENUE**--The House Ways and Means Subcommittee probing the Bureau of Internal Revenue continued April 24 to hear testimony from Henry W. Grunewald, alleged Washington "influence" man. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 544.)

Grunewald said memory failed him about alleged behind-the-scenes activity on behalf of Hyman Harvey Klein, Baltimore liquor dealer, involved in a reported \$7 million tax "fix."

The witness also protested against what he termed a "smear" of Senate President Pro Tem Styles Bridges (R N.H.). Grunewald said all he did was arrange a meeting between Bridges and the then-Commissioner of Internal Revenue, George Schoeneman.

He retracted previous testimony that he had never discussed the Klein case with Charles Oliphant, former General Counsel of the Bureau.

U.S. District Judge for Washington Alexander Holtzoff April 29 postponed Grunewald's sentencing for contempt of Congress in refusing to answer questions a year ago, until May 14, to permit him to return for further questioning by the Subcommittee.

## Reports

**PEACE OFFENSIVE**--A Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee April 26 issued a report cautioning against the acceptance of Russian peace gestures at face value.

The report said the moves represented "zig-zagging phases in Communist foreign policy" followed by "open antagonism." It warned that past peace overtures signaled the start of intensified espionage activities.

**DEFENSE CONTRACTS**--The Senate Small Business Committee reported April 28 that about \$1.64 billion in subcontracts were awarded to small business by the 29 largest contractors receiving "prime" defense contracts, valued at \$12 billion, in the two years since the Korean conflict. The report noted that these 29 corporations received 41.2 per cent of all dollars awards in prime military contracts. For purposes of the report, the Committee defined a small business as any concern employing not more than 500 people.

**UNSPENT FUNDS**--The Joint Congressional Committee on Reduction of Non-Essential Federal Expenditures April 28 reported that as of Jan. 31, the government had \$135.3 billion in unspent appropriations and other authorizations. Of this total, \$82.4 billion was available for spending by the military services and \$13.3 billion represented unspent foreign aid funds.

**RFC LOANS**--The Senate Banking and Currency Committee April 27 reported that the Committee's staff had found no evidence of undue influence in its investigation of 58 Reconstruction Finance Corporation loans.

Of 704 loans granted in the 13-month period ending March 31, 1953, the staff reported, only 2.2 per cent were granted by the Administrator in disagreement with his Board's recommendations. In each case some field reports favored the loans.

## Coming Up

**EXPANDED IMMIGRATION**--The Immigration and Naturalization Subcommittee of the House Judiciary Committee April 27 decided to solicit information and views by mail on the advisability of admitting 240,000 immigrants beyond quotas during the next two years, as requested by President Eisenhower April 22. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 548.) Hearings on a bill (S 1746) to grant the President's request will be held after replies have been received.

Rep. Chauncey W. Reed (R Ill.), Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, said a subcommittee headed by Rep. Louis E. Graham (R Pa.) will "solicit the views of appropriate departments of the Administration, of organizations experienced in resettlement of immigrants in the United States and in their economic and social assimilation, as well as the views of labor and management organizations having knowledge of the domestic manpower situation."

**WHEAT**--Chairman George D. Aiken (R Vt.) of the Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee, announced April 30 that hearings on importation of wheat classified as unfit for human consumption will be resumed May 13. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 156.)

**POTATO PRODUCERS**--The House Agriculture Committee April 23 announced it will hold hearings May 26 and 27 on a bill (HR 3895) to "extend to potato producers the same government services now available to producers of other vegetables and fruits." Rep. Clifford G. McIntire (R Maine) is the sponsor of the bill.

## Appropriations

Senate Appropriations subcommittees continued to hear testimony on the revised fiscal 1954 budgets for federal departments.

**DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR**--Dr. Paul J. Raver, Bonneville Power Administrator, testified April 27 that state and federal power projects now being built will prevent power shortages in the Columbia Basin. On April 29, Raver appeared in defense of President Eisenhower's request for \$54.3 million for the Bonneville Power Administration. The House cut the BPA funds to \$43.3 million.

**INDEPENDENT OFFICES**--Former Rep. Albert M. Cole (R Kan.), new Housing and Home Finance Administrator, April 25 supported President Eisenhower's request for construction starts on 35,000 public housing units in fiscal 1954. AFL President George Meany gave similar testimony.

**STATE DEPARTMENT**--Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., U.S. Representative to the United Nations, April 24 urged approval of a \$15,167,040 request to finance the U.S. share in the cost of the UN, and of \$991,000 for the U.S. mission to the UN.

## EISENHOWER: CUT BUDGET \$8.5 BILLION

The Eisenhower Administration, criticized by Democrats for its "first hundred days" (see page 570) began the "second hundred" with major recommendations to Congress. For the Executive, the 101st day was topped by the President's own call for an \$8.5 billion cut in "new money."

## \$8.5 BILLION CUT

President Eisenhower announced April 30 he plans to ask Congress for \$8.5 billion less than the \$72.9 billion in new spending authority requested by former President Truman for fiscal 1954. But the President told his news conference that he sees no prospects of balancing the budget in the next fiscal year.

He said expenditures for fiscal 1954 are already largely fixed, and he would make no prediction of actual cash savings. He stated that that depended on how Congress acts on appropriations requests.

In a statement read to reporters, the President declared that "the great bulk" of the \$8.5 billion cut "relates to security programs." But he noted that cutbacks in foreign aid would be gradual, and that the reductions in defense requests "will not reduce the effective military strength we will deliver to ourselves and our allies during fiscal 1954."

He said there definitely will be a greater buildup of the armed forces in the next fiscal year than had been anticipated by the outgoing Truman Administration. "The program we are presenting is a long-term program, calling for a steady and adequate flow of men and materials to present a position of genuine strength to any would-be aggressor," his statement said.

"We reject the idea that we must build up to a maximum attainable strength for some specific date ... Defense is ... a matter of adequate protection to be projected as far into the future as the actions and apparent purposes of others may compel us," he added.

In his statement, the President pointed to a "glaring illustration of the lack of balance between the military logic and the economic logic ... that existed when we took office. On the one hand, we found our allies exploring our unfulfilled defense promises. On the other hand, we found there was a total carry-over of \$81-billions in appropriated funds, largely committed, for which cash must be provided from revenues in future years..."

## CONGRESSMEN COMMENT

Earlier April 30, the President conferred with Congressional leaders on his proposed budget cut. Sen. Robert A. Taft (R Ohio) said "no figures" were given on how much the proposed \$8.5 billion reduction would cut actual spending. Rep. Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R Mass.) declared, "We have seen substantial cuts in the Truman budget, but not enough yet to assure a tax reduction."

And Rep. Dewey Short (R Mo.), Chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, told newsmen the Administration hopes to cut actual spending by \$4.4 billion

for fiscal 1954, and that nearly half of the proposed cut would affect "future spending," after June 30, 1955.

Short also said that revenue from tax collections "will be about \$1.2 billion less than President Truman estimated," which will make balancing the budget more difficult. He added that while most of the estimated \$4.4 billion cut in spending will come out of the military and foreign aid budgets, he received some assurance that cuts in military expenditures would be made "slowly and cautiously."

(For Truman budget, see CQ Weekly Report, pp. 51-53).

## DEFENSE DEPARTMENT REORGANIZATION

President Eisenhower April 30 sent Congress a plan for reorganization of the Department of Defense. It was the sixth plan submitted by the new Administration. (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 331, 403, 433, 523).

The plan would increase the authority of the civilian heads of the armed services, and limit somewhat the power of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Among other things the plan calls for the appointment of six additional Assistant Secretaries of Defense, and for the abolition of the Munitions Board, the Research and Development Board, the Defense Supply Management Agency and the office of the Director of Installations. One major effect of the plan would be to concentrate responsibilities under individual assistant secretaries, instead of Boards which now direct many operations.

The plan was submitted to the Armed Services Committee. Usually plans are submitted to the Government Operations Committee, but Chairman Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.) of Armed Services and Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) of Government Operations asked and received unanimous consent of the Senate to alter the procedure.

## EXPORT-IMPORT BANK REORGANIZATION

President Eisenhower April 30 asked Congress to reorganize the Export-Import Bank, which makes commodity loans. The reorganization plan was the fifth submitted to Congress by the President. It calls for a single managing director to head the Bank. Management now is vested in a Board of Directors, made up of four full-time members and the Secretary of State, an ex-officio member.

## SECURITY PROGRAM

President Eisenhower April 27 announced a new security program for federal employees to take effect May 27. The program will aim to assure that all employees of the Executive Branch are "reliable, trustworthy, of good conduct and character, and of complete and unswerving loyalty."

The new system requires investigations, of varying degrees of thoroughness, for: Any employee not previously investigated; new applicants for positions; workers previously examined and "cleared." Department and agency heads will have authority to discharge employees summarily in the interest of national security. The Civil Service Commission's Loyalty Review Board will be replaced by "hearing boards" consisting of three federal officials not in the accused person's department.

The program was announced after a conference with Congressional leaders, including three Chairmen of investigating Committees concerned with loyalty and security: Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.), Permanent Investigations Subcommittee; Sen. William E. Jenner (R Ind.), Internal Security Subcommittee, and Rep. Harold H. Velde (R Ill.), House Un-American Activities Committee. All three commented favorably.

#### SUBVERSIVE LIST

Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., April 29 re-designated 192 organizations as subversive, and said he planned to add 62 other groups to the list. The 62 have been notified and will be granted hearings prior to the listing if they so request, Brownell said. The subversive list will be used in checking on employees in the Administration's new loyalty-security program, Brownell announced.

#### BYRD'S BUDGET

Sen. Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.), chairman of the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures, April 25 proposed a \$71.8 billion budget for federal spending in fiscal 1954. This was about 9 per cent less than the \$78.6 billion budget submitted by ex-President Truman.

Byrd said his proposed budget cuts would not involve reductions in either major military procurement or combat strength. He warned, however, that the budget cannot be balanced in the next fiscal year unless Congress extends the excess-profits tax, which is due to expire June 30, and the 11 per cent income tax increase, which is slated to die Dec. 31. He proposed extension of both taxes until July 1, 1954.

The "Byrd Budget" recommends that:

Military spending be limited to the \$42.9 billion of the current fiscal year instead of increased to \$45.4 billion as proposed by Mr. Truman

Domestic-civilian spending total \$24.2 billion, \$1.4 billion less than the Truman estimate

Foreign aid spending be cut to \$4.7 billion, or \$2.9 billion under the Truman request

Federal civilian employment be cut back from its present level of 2,576,000 persons to 2,403,000. Mr. Truman requested an increase to 2,648,000 persons.

#### REP. WITHERS DIES

Rep. Garrett L. Withers (D Ky.) died April 30 at the Naval Hospital, Bethesda, Md. He was the fourth Democratic Member of the House to die since the election of the new 83rd Congress.

Dr. George W. Calver, Capitol physician, attributed Withers' death to cerebral hemorrhage. The Second District Kentucky Congressman was 68.

Born in Webster County, Ky., June 21, 1884, Withers made his home in Dixon, Ky. He was appointed to the Senate Jan. 17, 1949, and served briefly, filling the vacancy caused by the election of Alben W. Barkley as Vice President.

Withers was elected to the House in a special election Aug. 2, 1952, and was re-elected to the 83rd Congress Nov. 4, 1952. His death left the House political lineup at 210 Democrats, 221 Republicans, one independent and three vacancies.

### CONGRESSIONAL BRIEFS

#### SENATORS HAIL MIG BAIT

Gen. Mark Clark's April 20 offer of \$100,000 for the first Communist jet warplane safely delivered to Allied forces in Korea generally brought praise from Senators. J. William Fulbright (D Ark.) called the offer "a good bargain" and Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.), Wayne Morse (I Ore.), Ralph E. Flanders (R Vt.) and Pat McCarran (D Nev.) also applauded the idea. But Burnet R. Maybank (D S.C.) said the United States can't "buy our way to peace with dollars" and John Sparkman (D Ala.) wondered if the psychological warfare move might not boomerang if no enemy pilots took up the Clark offer.

#### CASH STATIONERY "CHITS"

Controller General Lindsay C. Warren in a report released April 28 said House Members drew \$128,684 in cash during the last six months of 1952 from the \$481,800 fund for stationery and similar expenses. Cash withdrawals need not be used for stationery and need not be accounted for. The stationery room audit showed cash was drawn by 220 Members, for an average of \$584. The yearly stationery allowance is \$800. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 134).

#### TREATY-MAKING

Sen. Price Daniel (D Tex.) April 25 proposed a "safe and sane middle ground" in the controversy over a constitutional amendment to restrict the domestic effects of treaties. (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 502-504). He suggested that "no provision of a treaty or convention shall be valid if it conflicts with our constitutions... (and) in no event shall a treaty provision become effective as domestic law until approved by the Congress..." He spoke before the American Society of International Law in Washington.

#### AGRICULTURAL REORGANIZATION

Chairman George D. Aiken (R Vt.) of the Senate Agriculture Committee predicted April 30 that "chances are not good" for approval by Congress of President Eisenhower's plan for reorganization of the Department of Agriculture. "There is no time limit on the powers granted in his plan," Aiken said.

#### ADONIS INDICTED AGAIN

Gambler Joe Adonis, in jail, under sentence or indicted on three other charges, was indicted by a Washington, D.C. grand jury, April 24, on two charges of lying to the Senate Crime Investigating Committee in December, 1950. He said then he was a native-born citizen but the government charges he was born in Italy.

## MAY 1 DEVELOPMENTS

(For convenience in future reference, May 1 developments concerning Congress, including those recorded below, will be included in the appropriate section of the May 8 CQ Weekly Report.)

### STILL TIDELANDS

Senate debate on S J Res 13 continued May 1, but no Saturday session was scheduled, for the first time in three weeks. Senate Majority Leader Robert A. Taft (R Ohio) said he hoped all amendments could be voted on before final action on the bill on May 5. (See pages 574-5.)

### Floor Action

#### CONFIRM GSA CHIEF

The Senate May 1 by voice vote confirmed President Eisenhower's nomination of Edmund F. Mansure as head of the General Services Administration.

#### MORSE "REPORT"

Sen. Wayne Morse (I Ore.) May 1 threatened to give the Administration "a debate that will take them into the Fall" if any effort is made to give natural resources "to selfish economic interests." In his regular Friday "committee report," made on the Senate floor, he said the "little band of liberals" stand ready to protect the public interest from "raids on the Treasury."

### Committees

#### SPENDING BILL APPROVED

The Senate Appropriations Committee May 1 approved the Third Supplemental Appropriation Bill (HR 4664) for fiscal 1953 with \$5,429,375, an increase of \$429,375 in funds voted by the House. (See page 579). The Senate Committee also recommended a \$15 million boost in loan authorizations for the rural telephone program.

#### URANIUM MINING

Uranium miners endorsed three bills to clarify the status of mining claims on federal land in hearings before the Mines and Mining Subcommittee of the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. Under the present system, one witness testified, miners apply for leases and operate at the Atomic Energy Commission's pleasure instead of being allowed to stake claims. Another witness said 75 per cent of the claims on the Colorado plateau have clouded titles. (See page 582).

#### OATS PRICES

Two Department of Agriculture officials told a Senate Appropriations Subcommittee May 1 they believe that Cargill, Inc., a large U.S. grain firm, is trying to manipulate oats prices by illegal trading. J. M. Mehl and D.B. Bagnell said they recommended criminal prosecution of the firm last October for forcing down domestic prices and cashing in on short contracts for future deliveries.

Sen. William E. Jenner (R Ind.), in a Senate speech, said that Secretary of Agriculture Ezra T. Benson may restrict importation of Canadian oats.

## MAIL FRAUD

William T. Paisley, a Justice Department attorney, May 1 testified before the House Judiciary Subcommittee investigating the Department that it was still his "honest opinion" the government could not have won a mail fraud case against Roy E. Crummer and Associates if it had been tried in 1946. Securities and Exchange Commission lawyers were "over-enthusiastic" in getting out indictments against the firm, he added. (See page 582).

### INTERNAL SECURITY

Two former government economists refused to tell the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee May 1 whether they belonged to a Soviet espionage ring during World War II. Edward J. Fitzgerald and Harry Magdoff, both of New York, declined on grounds of possible self-incrimination to say anything about any past or present activities for an alleged spy ring. (See page 584).

### RECIPROCAL TRADE

Urging greater protection against imported clocks and watches, Othnell G. Williams, president of the Clock Manufacturers Association of America, told the House Ways and Means Committee that the American clock and watch industry cannot meet demands for military time fuses because foreign time-pieces have injured domestic manufacturers. Imported clocks and watches, he said, control two-thirds of the American market. (See page 580).

### Other Developments

#### GOP TRIMS STAFF

Republican National Chairman Leonard W. Hall May 1 announced a personnel cut of about 39 persons from the staff of the National Committee. The planned GOP layoffs will save about \$100,000 a year. (Political Notes, pp. 569-71).

Hall also announced the following appointments: Executive Director -- A. D. Baumhart, Jr., of Vermillion, Ohio; Publicity Director -- Robert Humphreys, of the GOP Congressional Campaign Committee.

#### FOREIGN AID

Sen. Styles Bridges (R N.H.), Chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, and Rep. John Taber (R N.Y.), head of the House Appropriations Committee, May 1 announced the Administration's tentative foreign aid request of \$5.8 billion for fiscal 1954 could be reduced still further.

Taber said the request finally might be set at less than \$4 billion by cutting off unused funds from past years. Bridges indicated his Committee might try to trim the figure to \$5 billion.

#### "GRADUAL BUILDUP"

Rep. Dewey Short (R Mo.), Chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, May 1 announced tentative Administration reductions in the military budget would permit a "gradual buildup of strength" without a preparedness stretchout. Short said the Administration had assured Congressional leaders it would avoid "deep and precipitous cuts."



## THUMBNAIL INDEX

Alaska Statehood .....	584
Appropriations .....	572, 579, 585
Atom and Industry .....	551-7
Banking-Currency .....	579
Battle Act .....	559
Byrd's Budget .....	587
Civil Defense Grants .....	557
Committee Chairmen .....	558
Confirmations .....	573
Convention in 1954? .....	570
D.C. Saving Time .....	573
Doctors' Draft .....	579
Eisenhower Budget .....	586
Export Controls .....	579
Farm Imports .....	583
Film Independents .....	583
House Vote Chart .....	576
Immigration .....	568, 585
Information Program .....	584
Internal Revenue .....	585
Internal Security .....	584
Item Veto .....	581
Leave Pay Bar .....	573
Lobby Registrations .....	566
Mail Fraud .....	582
Maryland Tobacco .....	573
May 1 Developments .....	588
Montgomery Suicide .....	581
New Weapons .....	579
Public Roads .....	583
Reciprocal Trade .....	580
Rent Control .....	573
RFC Loans .....	585
Senate Vote Chart .....	578
Soil Conservation .....	581
Taft-Hartley .....	582
Tidelands .....	574-5
Un-American Activities .....	584
Uranium Search .....	582
Voice of America .....	584
Waterfront Probe .....	583
Withers Death .....	587

## CQ Features

Bills Acted On .....	564
Bills Introduced .....	561
Committee Roundup .....	579
Congressional Briefs .....	587
Congressional Quotes .....	565
CQ Quiz .....	iv
Floor Action .....	572
Political Notes .....	570-1
Pressures .....	566
Story of the Week .....	551
Summary of the Week .....	ii



## congressional quiz

1. **Q**--How many people have taken advantage of the Fulbright student exchange program since it started?

**A**--More than 8,000 students, teachers, researchers and lecturers have gone abroad or have come to the U.S. to study under the Fulbright Act of 1946. Of these, 4,443 are Americans. Thirty countries have participated in the program, financed by the sale of surplus property left overseas at the end of World War II.

2. **Q**--Is spending for lobbying in Congress still on the increase?

**A**--Apparently not. Reported lobby spending in 1952 dropped to the lowest level since the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act was passed. Groups registered under the Lobbying Act in 1952 reported to Congress that they had spent \$4,823,981, compared with \$8,771,097 reported for 1951 and 1950's peak \$10,303,204.

3. **Q**--Who was the biggest spender among lobby groups last year?

**A**--Top spender for 1952 was the National Association of Electric Companies, which listed its expenditures as \$477,942. Second largest spender reporting was the American Medical Association, with \$309,515. Twenty-four organizations spent more than \$50,000 each.

4. **Q**--Congress has been talking about a change in the make-up of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Are the terms of any of the members of the staff due to expire soon?

**A**--Yes. Here are the dates: General of the Army Omar N. Bradley, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs, and Army Chief, Gen. J. Lawton Collins, Aug. 16; Air Force Chief, Gen. Hoyt S. Vandenberg, June 30; Chief of Naval Operations, Adm. William M. Fechteler, Aug. 16, 1955. Expiring terms sometimes have been extended, however, and members have been reappointed.

5. **Q**--If a Communist pilot delivers a MIG fighter to the United Nations forces, will Congress have to make a special appropriation to pay the reward for the Red plane offered by Gen. Mark Clark?

**A**--The Defense Department's answer is "no." It has said that the money would be paid out of "Air Force contingency funds."

6. **Q**--How is the House doing in its attempt to cut down appropriations?

**A**--The House April 22 passed the First Independent Offices Appropriations Bill providing funds

totaling \$451,020,493 for 23 federal agencies in fiscal 1954. The amount represented a 61 per cent cut below the \$1,172,444,190 figure requested by former President Truman in his budget estimates for the agencies the bill covered. The House trimming included a decision to stop the government's low-rent public housing program, postponement of the regular annual contribution to the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund and denial of a request for money to stockpile strategic materials, on the ground that sufficient funds already were available.

7. **Q**--Who are the youngest and oldest Members in Congress?

**A**--In the Senate, the oldest Member is Theodore Francis Green (D R.I.), who is 85; youngest is Russell B. Long (D La.), who is 34. In the House, Merlin Hull (R Wis.) is oldest at 82. William C. Wampler (R Va.), the youngest, is 27.

8. **Q**--I understand Sen. Taft considered a move to limit debate on the "tidelands" bill. How many votes are needed to apply a debate limit in the Senate?

**A**--Sixty-four affirmative votes are needed to limit debate. A cloture petition, signed by 16 Senators, must first be filed; after two days it may be brought up for a vote without debate. Then if 64 Senators vote for it, debate is limited to one hour for each Senator. Sen. Robert A. Taft (R Ohio) said April 21 he was considering the cloture rule, but thought support for a debate limit would be a little short of the 64 votes required to apply the rule. (Subsequently the Senate ended the debate limit discussion by setting a time for a vote on the tidelands bill.)

9. **Q**--What was the longest Senate speech prior to the record set recently by Sen. Morse?

**A**--Sen. Robert M. LaFollette, Sr. (R Wis.) held the floor for 18 hours and 23 minutes May 29-30, 1908. But he was relieved by quorum calls and roll-call votes. Sen. Huey P. Long (D La.) spoke for 15½ hours June 12-13, 1935, with little relief from roll calls. Sen. Wayne Morse's (I Ore.) speech of 22 hours and 26 minutes was interrupted only a few times, and then briefly.

### NOTE:

CQ Weekly Report pages on which more data can be found: (1) 524; (2, 3) 507 ff.; (6) 534; (8) 537; (9) 538.